"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, somewhat warmer today and tomorrow; southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,116. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

FRENCH TROOPS DRIVE CLOSE TO LASSIGNY; GERMAN RESISTANCE STIFFENS ALONG LINE; U-BOAT ATTACKS COAST WITH MUSTARD GAS

SENATE TO SPEED MAN-POWER BILL, ENDING HOLIDAY

Absentees Are Summoned Back to Receive Committee's Report on Thursday.

18-YEAR MINIMUM UPHELD

Kirby Amendment to Make the Lowest Draft Age 21 Years Is Beaten in Committee.

ANTI-STRIKE PROPOSAL UP

Thomas Urges Conscription for Slackers in the Essential War Industries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Aroused over the urgency of the new Man Power bill, by which the military age is to be extended, Senate leaders today took steps to call members back to Washington from their Summer holidays to enable the Senate to reconvene next Thursday. Telegrams were sent tonight asking absent Senators to return to the Capitol by that day.

The move to break into the Summer recess, which was to extend to Aug. 24, came after Senators Reed of Missouri, Chamberlain of Oregon, and others had talked on the Senate floor of the necessity of augmenting the American forces in France so as to insure the preponderance of strength for the Allies.

The Military Affairs Committee will be ready, Senator Chamberlain announced today, to report on Secretary Baker's draft bill on Thursday, and he urged that the Senate take it up at once and rush it through, so as to lose no time in providing the increased army. The measure, broadly, will follow the suggestions of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. It is likely that the committee will recommend that the draft ages be extended from 18 to 45 years, as Secretary Baker advocates.

The committee rejected today an amendment to the draft of the bill offered by Senator Kirby of Arkansas to make the minimum age 21 years. Tomorrow the committee will consider an anti-strike amendment by Senator Thomas of Colorado providing that any worker in an essential war industry who willfully absents himself from work for five successive days shall be at once put into the draft army. There is divided opinion in the committee as to the advisability of this move.

Reed Wants to Clinch Victory.

Senator Reed brought up the new draft bill when he referred to the military successes of the Allies, and emphasized the necessity of following them with a force of allied strength that would put the enemy to utter rout. It was futile, Senator Reed said, to underestimate the tremendous task ahead of the Allies in winning the war. Only preponderance of men and artillery would accomplish it.

Senator Thomas warned the Senate of the danger of the movement of troops outstripping America's ability to maintain them in France.

Senator Sherman of Illinois criticised the failure of the War Department to submit its man power bill to the Senate long ago.

"Last May or June," he said, "the Senate was ready and anxious to act upon extension of the age limit, but we were told by the gentlemen who are now insisting on speed that we should cease our efforts, and we did accordingly, as obedient legislators ought to do."

Keeping Up With the Transports.

"We have had troops up to this time as fast as we have had transports," interpolated Senator Reed. "We will continue under the draft to have troops as fast as we have transports, up to Oct. 1. But we must not stop there. We have much more to do to win the war."

Senator Cummins of Iowa said that he thought the draft bill should be disposed of at once, and that the party leaders ought to notify Senators to be at the Capitol next Thursday so that the measure might be expedited.

Senator Chamberlain remarked that when Secretary Baker and General March asked for delay late in June they stated that the survey and plans for enlarging the draft could not be placed before Congress before September, but when the need for men became urgent they submitted it a month ahead of that time.

Curtis to Spur Republicans.

Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip, announced that he would take it upon himself to try to get the Republican Senators back to the Capitol on Thursday, if arrangements were made on the Democratic side to assure a quorum. In order to bring the matter to a

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Italian Raid Stirred Vienna; Manifestoes Were Eagerly Read

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 12.—The Fremdenblatt of Vienna describes in terms of strong censure the immense impression created by the raid of Italian airplanes on the Austrian capital.

Thousands of persons sought the streets and with great interest followed the progress of the machines.

Presently packets of manifestoes were thrown into the centre of the town; then the airplanes took a direction toward the south, where they performed splendid evolutions without being hindered.

The manifestoes were read by groups of people with interest and with serious countenances, and they changed hands for as much as 20 crowns ($4) apiece, so keenly were they in demand.

RED LEADERS FLEE; REACH KRONSTADT

Entire Bolshevist Government Escaping from Moscow, German Papers Announce.

TAKE CAPTIVES WITH THEM

Czech Army Said to Have Grown to 300,000—British Advance in Siberia.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Premier Lenine and his chief assistant, Leon Trotzky, have fled to Krondstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin and printed in Zurich newspapers, says a Havas report from Paris.

Confirmation has been received from Stockholm by the Foreign Office of the release of Robert H. B. Lockhart, Acting Consul General in Moscow, and the allied Consuls there who had been arrested by the Bolsheviki.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—The Bolshevist Government will shortly leave Moscow for Kronstadt, the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger states today. Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotzky have already reached there, the newspaper adds.

Officers and counter-revolutionists who are under imprisonment will also be taken to Kronstadt, according to this plan.

The position of the Soviet Government in Russia is considered very serious by the Moscow correspondent of the Tageblatt of Berlin. He announces that the Czechoslovak forces have increased from 7,500 to 300,000 and are being reinforced by Serbians, Cossacks, and counter-revolutionists.

Wholesale arrests of allied nationals have been made at Moscow, dispatches from that city to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin report. The newspaper's correspondent writes:

"As the British, without any declaration of war, have occupied Russian towns and are shooting Russian citizens, especially members of the Soviet, British subjects and French citizens here, with the exception of old people, fathers of large families, and workmen, have been arrested and interned as hostages."

Police vigilance in the streets of Moscow and Petrograd has been intensified, according to Moscow dispatches to the Weser-Zeitung of Bremen. Strong infantry and cavalry units patrol the streets day and night, arresting all persons unable to show identification cards. Extensive measures have been taken to prevent a sudden revolution. Guns have been placed in all the squares and machine guns on all the corners. Militia forces

Continued on Page Four.

LIGHTHOUSE CREW GASSED

Fumes From Floating Oil Overcome North Carolina Coast Guard.

AIMED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Course Deflected from Channel by Tide—Six Men Gassed, but No Deaths Result.

DESTROYER ATTACKS U-BOAT

Oil Slick Following Depth Charges Indicate a Hit—Two Vessels Sunk Off Nantucket.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. — German submarine terrorism on a more intensive scale was disclosed tonight when the Navy Department announced that one of the U-boats operating on this coast had made a mustard gas attack off North Carolina. It is probably the same submarine that sank the Cape Hatteras lightship.

This attack was made about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mustard gas oil was released on the tides which swept in past Smith Island. The gas generated by the floating oil, which is very volatile in the hot sunshine, temporarily put the coast guard station and lighthouse personnel on Smith Island out of commission. Six men were gassed, but no deaths resulted.

At the same time the Navy Department announced that an American destroyer had sighted an enemy submarine about 100 miles east of the Virginia coast and dropped depth bombs which may have put the submarine out of business. The department does not claim the destruction of the submarine, but its official announcement makes the significant statement that "the submarine was not seen again, but an oil slick appeared, and two more depth charges were dropped on the spot."

The Navy Department was notified today that the British steamship Peniston, 4,139 gross tons, was torpedoed by a submarine yesterday 100 miles east of Nantucket, Mass. It was also notified that the American schooner Herman Winter was sunk by gunfire by a submarine early on the morning of Aug. 11, but a later official announcement stated that the Herman Winter was not sunk, as reported, but had reached port in safety.

"The confusion in the dispatch," said the official announcement, "arose from the fact that the Winter reported a schooner had been sunk."

The Department also was notified that the Swedish steamship Sydland, 3,031 gross tons, was bombed and sunk at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 8, about a hundred miles southeast of Nantucket. Later it was announced that all the crew of this steamship were rescued by a British vessel.

There is every indication that at least two submarines have been operating along the coast, one off New England, and the other off the Carolinas. Points where attacks have been made are too far apart to be covered by the same submarine in the time that has elapsed between attacks. The one off the New England coast, which rose in the midst of a fishing fleet yesterday, sinking nine of the vessels, is described as being 300 feet long, and is said to be of the super-submarine seagoing type, of which the Germans are understood to have not more than five in service.

The mustard gas attack on the North

Continued on Page Four.

German Workers Are Warned Against Revolution Idea

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Munich Post publishes an energetic warning to workers, especially those on farms, not to take part in revolutionary movements which are at work to provoke great political scandals. The journal asserts, with the approval of the military censorship, that a secret organization has been formed with the object of beginning strikes and disorders.

In South Germany, also, repeated demonstrations by women outside the Town Hall and Government buildings at Munich have assumed a terrorist character, and the menace will become graver still.

The journal draws the attention of the public to the fact that the Government will take extraordinary measures to ameliorate the food situation, but will stamp out with the utmost energy all terrorist movements.

GERMAN PAPERS ADMIT DEFEAT

Junker Organ Calls the Picardy Reverse the Worst Sustained by the Teuton Army.

QUESTIONS BEING ASKED

Blunt Charge That the Truth Is Being Concealed from the People.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12. — "The most serious reverse of the war"—so says the Pan German Deutsche Zeitung in a remarkable article on the first day of the new Entente offensive. It declares, further, that the British and French succeeded in effecting a surprise which threw the German forces into disorder, though the strength on both sides was about equal, and that the losses in prisoners and artillery are not inconsiderable.

The German defence, it goes on to say, was not so successful as was to be expected, and "as we have become accustomed to."

That wild jingo paper turns this black description to account and puts the whole blame for the reverse on those who politically do not see eye to eye with the Pan German extremists. It will have it that the anger aroused at headquarters by von Kühlmann's declaration that the war could not be brought to an end only by the sword, had its counterpart in the depression which the statement aroused in the ranks of the army. It hopes, therefore, that the "bitter experience of Thursday" will have the effect of bringing about a state of affairs in which politicians will not agitate against the supreme command.

It is exceedingly angry with those of non-Pan German views and hints at the advisability of a sort of pogrom against the pacifists. There are other more than vague suggestions that all is not well with the spirit of the German Army.

Vorwaerts Finds "Heavy Sorrows."

Vorwärts is exceedingly mournful. It heads today's leading editorial "A Critical Point," and asks if any one will dispute that in the first months of the fifth year of the war the German people are experiencing heavy sorrows.

Neither in the east, where a further worsening of the boundless confusion is to be expected, nor in the west, it says, have the radiant promises been fulfilled of those who would lead the German people through the war like an unsuspecting child, comforted by the stereotyped assurance that everything is going excellently. It pleads for the facts because it believes that knowledge of the colossal danger in which the German people stand would rouse their moral strength, the weakening of which since August, 1914, is "rightly complained of," not that it will have peace at any price.

It is a sad piece of irony that Vorwärts, which recently so rejoiced regarding the eastern peace, should not be constrained to hold up Russia's experience at Germany's hands as conclusive evidence that there are some things worse than war.

Setback Not Disguised.

As for the rest of the press, few papers endeavor to conceal their surprise and regret regarding the latest Hindenburg-Ludendorff reverse, for reverse they plainly call it. It would almost appear that the old, well-worn, hard-worked excuses for failure are felt by the German critics to be wearing a trifle thin. There was fog, of course, but the military expert of the

Continued on Page Six.

FOE FEARS TURNING TACTICS

Von Hutier Desperately Counterattacking Toward the Northwest.

MENACED IN MATZ VALLEY

Slight French Advance Would Flank Lassigny Massif and Force His Retreat.

MONTDIDIER LAID IN RUINS

Fearful Destruction Also Wrought by Allied Guns in Towns Held by Germans.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 12.—For the moment the battle is stationary, as the Germans are throwing in reserves and the French repairing roads and bridges and bringing up guns and supplies. The main enemy effort is directed toward checking the allied turning movements from the northwest against von Hutier's defensive line, which has been established approximately between Roye and Lassigny.

Nothing emphasizes better the changed character of the fighting, which has become essentially an affair of manoeuvre as contrasted with the frontal assaults of trench warfare. Thus Montdidier fell like a ripe plum in consequence of the French advance to the north and south of that town.

A similar manoeuvre is now in progress against the Roye and the Massif of Lassigny—the former von Hutier's main bulwark of his centre.

Franco-British progress beyond and south of Chaulnes would inevitably turn his flank and roll back his whole army. It was by such a turning movement that the French forces in this region were compelled to retire in the last week of March. The desire to avoid such a contingency is the explanation of the bitter German counterattacks against the British right.

Similarly, Humbert's left is encountering strong resistance in its progress along the Matz, where villages in allied hands were heavily bombarded this morning. If the advance along this valley goes only a little further it will turn the Lassigny Massif from the northwest and force the enemy's retirement by overthrowing his centre.

In both cases the German defense is facilitated by the existence of former trench lines and deep wire entanglements, some dating from the first trench fighting of the Fall of 1914.

Repeating Marne Salient Tactics.

To sum the situation up, the enemy is pursuing exactly the same tactics as in the Marne salient. He realizes that a further retreat is likely to be imperative, though he is doing his utmost to avert the necessity, and in the meantime he is holding his ground desperately to permit the evacuation of his vast stores and artillery.

As in the salient, the work of the allied airmen is of inestimable value.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 bombs were dropped yesterday on the knot of roads in the centre of Lassigny—an area of perhaps half a mile or more through which the retiring columns, convoys, and artillery camions had to pass. I have seen for myself that the splinters of one such bomb sweep an area 100 yards in circumference.

Words fail before the description of the hell of flying steel, thundering explosions, panic-stricken men, stampeded horses, and blazing camions that have prevailed in Lassigny for the last thirty-six hours.

At Nesle, Guiscard, Roye, Noyon, and Ham conditions are hardly less terrible, and added to the air menace is the increasing fire of the heavy guns which enter action ever more numerously.

Von Hutier Outgeneraled.

Aug. 11.—The Germans are now paying the penalty for two inherent weaknesses in the Hutier offensive plan. The first was the understanding that the defensive no longer was to be considered in the determination to beat down the allied resistance before the Americans were sufficiently formidable to turn the scale. The second was the emasculation of hoiding troops for the benefit of shock divisions.

The day when Mangin and De Goutte broke the boche forces in the line against them revealed that chink in Germania's armor whereof Foch is now taking such an advantage. I had personal evidence of the danger of not organizing the defense in a visit this morning to Montdidier, which was entered less than twenty-four hours previously by the French.

Here and there along the roads leading to the town from the west, where Anamites were filling innumerable shell holes due to the French fire, were sketchy outlines of a trench or barbed-wire system. But there was an absence of cover for machine guns, and the failure had made it impossible for the enemy to offer strenuous resistance.

Montdidier itself was a ruin incredible. At first sight of the hill, 100 feet above the Avre, which formerly crowned the prosperous township of several thousand inhabitants, one would have thought it merely a chalk slope, unusually scarred by shellfire. Whitish stones lay piled in heaps from the crest down to the river, but never was there a wall or roof that might indicate a human dwelling. A closer view showed individual mounds of rubbish that once had been houses.

Railroad and Station Wrecked.

At the entrance of the town I passed what seemed to be a cross road, until the eye caught the fragment of a twisted iron—all that was left of the former important railroad. Of the station nothing, save the chaos of shattered timbers and upheaved masonry, remained.

Under German camouflage screens, swaying gently in the breeze, I picked my way through a wilderness of mounds and hollows where one long piece of wall, rising, perhaps, fifteen feet above the surrounding wreckage, marked the site of the fine old church of Saint Peter that had stood in the centre of the town on the main street.

No boches were captured in Montdidier and there was no fighting among the ruins. When the French entered it at noon yesterday no living thing had been spared by the pitiless shell storm. Cellar shelters where the enemy had crouched for protection had proved their tombs. Boches rest there, buried under tons of débris.

Such material as had not been evacuated in the mad rush for escape before the French closed the four-kilometer gap between Faverolles and the region of Davenescourt—whither the attack at 4 yesterday morning had brought them—was destroyed by the bombardment. Prisoners, guns, and supplies were captured in plenty, but it was further east, where the continued advance of the French had barred egress from the pocket.

Calm Succeeds Confusion.

Now the whole region is as tranquil as though the war were a hundred miles away. Nothing save the muffled beat of a piledriver, where engineers are constructing solider bridges over the Avre, breaks the cleared silence. Yet the activity everywhere is incessant, as the roads are being cleared and reprepared for traffic, water mains re-established, and convoys brought up to supply the battle that is moving eastward.

Despite the swiftness of the retreat the enemy found time to block the roads—already well-nigh impassable through abandoned material and numberless shell holes—with trees cut down from the roadsides. All these obstacles must be dealt with before the forward move can go smoothly. Yet the latest information tells of an allied advance, hardly less rapid than before.

The progress of Humbert's army on the flanks of the massif between the Oise and Matz indicates that this region—of whose occupation the Germans boasted in the June battle, calling it Little Switzerland and claiming it dominated the country from Lassigny to the outskirts of Compiègne—cannot long remain in enemy possession.

Meanwhile the Germans are doing

Continued on Page Two.

Official Reports of Yesterday's Operations

British

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Night Report—In successful fighting today in the neighborhood of the Roye road east of Fouquescourt and on the south bank of the Somme our line has been advanced in each of these localities and some prisoners have been taken.

South of the Somme our troops captured the village of Proyart after sharp fighting, in which the enemy lost heavily in prisoners and men killed. The fighting is continuing in this neighborhood.

On the right of the British forces the French have taken the Bois des Loges.

On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report.

Day Report—Yesterday evening the enemy again attacked our positions south of Lihons. He was repulsed.

As a result of a successful operation carried out by us immediately south of the Somme we captured 200 prisoners and linked up our positions east of Mericourt with the line east of Etinehem, on the north bank of the river.

On the right of the Fourth British Army our allies made progress yesterday afternoon in the direction of Roye, capturing the villages of Armancourt and Tilloloy.

On the northern portion of the British front we effected local improvements in our line east of Robecq and between Vieux-Berquin and Merris.

French

PARIS, Aug. 12.

Night Report—Between the Avre and the Oise our troops have captured the village of Gury. We have made some progress to the north of Roye-sur-Matz and Chevincourt.

On the Verle front we have repulsed two violent counterattacks against our positions on the north bank of the stream in the region of Fismes.

Day Report—Between the Avre and the Oise the situation is without change. During the night there was artillery fighting in the region of Marquivillers and Griviliers.

Nothing is reported from the remainder of the front.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 12, (via London.)

Night Report—On the battlefront between the Ancre and the Avre the day has been quieter.

Between the Avre and the Oise enemy attacks failed.

Day Report—Between the Yser and the Ancre partial enemy thrusts frequently broke down before our lines. North of the Lys we beat back a strong British attack.

The enemy in the early morning launched violent attacks north of the Somme and between the Somme and Lihons. They were repulsed, chiefly by our fire and sometimes by our counterattacks. In the fighting around Lihons the enemy advanced beyond that place toward the east. Our counterattack threw him back to the northern and eastern edges of the village.

There have been violent partial engagements between Lihons and the Avre. Southwest of Chaulnes we attacked the enemy and took Hallu. On both sides of the Amiens-Roye road we repulsed enemy attacks.

Between the Avre and the Oise Rivers strong enemy attacks continued until nightfall. They were completely repulsed.

The French suffered especially heavy losses near Tilloloy. By advancing their artillery, which followed closely after their tanks, they tried to effect a break through here. Our infantry and artillery shot the enemy to pieces before our lines.

Seventeen enemy airplanes and four captive balloons were shot down yesterday. In July 518 enemy airplanes were shot down by our airmen on the German front and sixty-nine by our anti-aircraft guns. Thirty-six captive balloons also were shot down. Two hundred and thirty-nine of these airplanes are in our possession, and the others were seen to fall inside the enemy's position. We lost 129 airplanes and sixty-three captive balloons in battle during the same period.

ALLIES CLOSING ON ROYE

Advances From Three Sides Threaten Important German Base.

OUR MEN FIGHTING IN BRAY

Co-operating with British, They Reach Outskirts of the Somme Town.

TOTAL OF PRISONERS 40,000

Seven Hundred Guns Reported Taken — Somme Bridges Under Allied Fire.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Fresh German reserves have been thrown into the Somme-Oise battle line to check the allied advance, which has been somewhat slowed up.

The capture by the Allies of the Massif of Lassigny, three miles northeast of Gury, which the French took today, was expected by nightfall, according to military opinion today, based on the latest news from the front. It was stated that the Allies were virtually on the crest of the high ground and firing into the Germans from the rear.

On three sides—north, west, and south—the allied lines have been pushed closer to the important German positions at Roye, the British having gained ground to the east of Fouquescourt, and the French having captured the villages of Armancourt and Tilloloy and the Bois des Loges.

There is an unconfirmed report that the Germans have evacuated Roye.

It is unofficially stated that British and American troops are fighting in the outskirts of Bray, on the northern bank of the Somme.

Immediately to the south of that river Haig's troops have taken the village of Proyart and have linked up their positions east of Mericourt with those to the east of Etineheu which is on the northern bank.

A German attack made last night on British positions south of Lihons, two miles northwest of Chaulnes, was repulsed.

The British are finding their hardest fighting in the district around Chaulnes, where the Germans are making a desperate effort to keep the Allies back in order to retain use of the lateral railways and highways out of Chaulnes.

The Allies' heavy guns are shelling the Somme bridges in the Chaulnes region which the Germans must cross if they elect to withdraw their forces in that territory, even the one at Bethencourt, eight miles southeast of the town, being under fire.

It has been ascertained that there is one Austrian division on the western front, but it hs not yet been brought into action.

Rupprecht's Line Hardens.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 12, (Associated Press.)—There is a lull in the battle, and there are further indications that the line is hardening.

This afternoon Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria seems to have brought in more fresh troops, and, while the allied forces are pausing of their own accord, the enemy within the area of his new battlefront, with the Somme at his back, is having a most uncomfortable time.

The British guns are hammering Chaulnes, while cannon of larger calibre are coming up all the time and drenching the enemy rear with steel. They are also pounding away at the bridges across the Somme at Bethencourt.

The shelling of the bridges here is a serious matter for the enemy, as bombs from the air are continually being hurled by British airplanes from a low altitude at the bridges in the Péronne district. This bombing has been going on day and night since the battle began, forcing the Germans to divert their transport, so that the general movement has

British Airmen Destroy Two Airships; Seaplanes Met Motor Boats in One Fight

LONDON, Aug. 12.—British airmen today brought down a German Zeppelin in flames off the English east coast. The machine was one of the largest and newest of this type of aircraft.

The Zeppelin was observed at sea at daybreak today. Royal Air Force machines rose to attack it, and were able to get close to the airship before they were observed. After a few minutes fighting the Zeppelin was effectively hit and fell flaming into the sea.

British aircraft accompanying a naval reconnoitring expedition off the coast of Holland late yesterday brought down a German airship in flames north of Ameland. Six motor boats engaged in this expedition failed to return.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AN EAST COAST PORT, Aug. 12.—The brilliant exploit of air forces, cooperating with naval light forces off the Dutch coast, has given great satisfaction here, although the loss of six motor boats is regretted. These exceptionally fast vessels were attacked by a large number of enemy seaplanes, said to have numbered at least forty.

The Zeppelin is believed to be one of Germany's latest airships. The British aircraft were not seen by the crew of the Zeppelin. Within a short time the great airship fell in a mass of flames. There was not a single survivor. This feat was accomplished despite the fact that the Zeppelin was convoyed by several German seaplanes.

When one of the airmen landed on the water he was promptly picked up by a waiting destroyer and received a magnificent reception, the sirens of all the warships, although within a mile or two of the German coast, opening out full blast.

The men on board some of the warships were engaged in divine service during the fight, and nothing could have been more appropriate than the signal flashed from the flagship, "Hymn 224, Verse 7," which reads as follows:

O happy band of Pilgrims,
Look upward to the skies,
Where such a light affliction
Shall win so great a prize.

All the ships' companies joyfully took up the singing of the hymn.

QUENCHES THE THIRST
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A teaspoonful in a glass of water is always very refreshing to the mouth and throat.—Adv.

been southeast. Now the bridges to the southeast are under heavy allied fire.

Two enemy airdromes and more prisoners have been captured by the Allies. The prisoners are from fresh Prussian and Bavarian divisions and have been taken within the last few hours.

Morale of Prisoners Is Low.

The morale of these men is extremely low, many of them expressing the opinion that Germany, twice badly beaten in recent weeks and perhaps having further defeats in store for her, is on the down grade and headed for defeat.

At many places along the new front, especially just south of the Somme, the Germans are occupying the old-line dugouts built by the French more than two years ago. The Germans have concentrated artillery at many places, and today are sending in more shells than on any day since the battle began.

Lihons, which came into British hands yesterday when Field Marshal Haig's men stormed the place, after having been driven out in a counter-attack, was being heavily shelled today.

A party of cavalry charging down the Roye road ran into the crossfire of large German pillboxes, studded with machine guns, just this side of Roye, and received a check, but the Germans who happened to get the opportunity to do this execution paid the extreme penalty later.

Although the resistance by the enemy has been stiffening progressively today, his troops appear to be nervous and apprehensive of what the future holds for them and what the Allies intend to do. In order to feel out the allied forces, it is expected that further heavy counter-attacks may be launched by the enemy.

Amazing Feats of Airmen.

Stories of the air fighting over the battlelines are amazing. One observer coming into his station shot down four machines. In the same fighting a British pilot chased one enemy plane to earth and was swooping down to finish off his antagonist when the man climbed out of his machine and held up his hands in token of surrender.

"So I didn't kill him," the British pilot said. "But on my way home I met a group of enemy machines and got a bullet in me, but managed to land inside our lines."

The report of this incident ends with the statement that the pilot died in a hospital soon after relating his story.

A British two-seater shot down two enemy machines during a battle royal in the air. The pilot was badly wounded and fell across his controls. The observer, however, leaned forward and secured his comrade's body and managed to get control of the machine. He brought it to earth, where it crashed, but both occupants escaped death.

Another pilot in the course of a fight started for home, wounded. When ten feet above the ground inside his own lines he collapsed from loss of blood.

The contrast between the number of prisoners taken and the allied casualties is regarded as remarkable. For instance, the casualties of the entire allied forces were considerably less than the total number of prisoners taken. As this battle has not been waged for the purpose of taking prisoners, the casualties inflicted on the Germans must have reached a large figure.

There are dozens of thrilling tales of how machine after machine, skimming close to the ground, fired point-blank into bodies of enemy troops, killing a great many, despite the fire from the ground, and how they wiped out the crews of enemy machine guns holding up the allied advance. They also effectively attacked the poorly constructed German tanks before they ever had a chance to get into action.

Tank Crews Must Have Rest.

Hard fighting like that in which the Allies have been engaged since Thursday cannot go on indefinitely without giving the troops opportunity for rest. The horses, which have been working constantly day and night bringing up the heavier and less mobile artillery, are exhausted, and it is important that the crews of tanks have time to recuperate from the effects of their hardest work.

Many tank crews have been working twenty-four, and even thirty-six, hours continuously, closed tightly within chambers where the engines were running and into which the fumes from the guns filtered.

The Allies are pausing with the knowledge that they have relieved the pressure on Amiens and freed from the Germans hundreds of square miles of land, on much of which there are ripe crops.

French families, who for months have been refugees from their homes in this district, are now returning whenever possible. Many, of course, will find their homes, but others, which were within range of the German guns before the allied offensive, were knocked to pieces by shllfire.

FRENCH GRIP FIRM ON VITAL PLATEAU

But Hutier Is Struggling Fiercely to Prevent Their Further Progress.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 12, (Reuter's.)—On the front of the French 1st and 3d armies the enemy was endeavoring today to establish himself on the line of Roye-Lassigny and the French were in contact with him along the greater part of this line, which runs about two miles in front of Roye and three miles in front of Lassigny. The line extends from Andechy, close to the Amiens-Roye road, through Dancourt and Tilloloy and on to Gury.

The enemy's reserves are now taking a vigorous part in the battle, which is over terrain that was covered by the German offensive in March and May of this year.

The first three days of the allied advance is slowing down as the enemy's fresh divisions displace the broken regiments that met the first shock.

The army of General von Hutier, with its left resting on the massif of Thiescourt and on the Oise at Noyon, is sufficiently well placed for a defensive battle except for the threat of a further advance by the British along the Amiens-Roye road.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 12, (Associated Press.)—The French forces have a firm hold on the Thiescourt plateau and hold positions that command the only roads leading from Roye and Ribecourt toward Noyon over which the enemy can withdraw his artillery.

The German losses are extremely heavy, and their dead lie all over the field. They are found in shellholes and nooks, where they vainly sought protection from the French fire. Among them are some survivors, who are found in every possible hiding place.

A German wireless operator was found at the bottom of a well after the French had advanced over the enemy positions.

As evidence of the haste with which the enemy withdrew, it may be said that the entire mail of one regiment, made up for transmission to Germany, was captured at Ressons-sur-Matz.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 12, (Reuter.)—In yesterday's fighting the French added 2,000 prisoners and more than 30 guns to their captures.

There was stiff fighting today, Crown Prince Rupprecht having hurried up part of his diminishing reserves to try to check the retirement of the armies of von der Marwitz and Hutier.

The greatly increased weight of the enemy's artillery and machine-gun fire was proof of the rapid strengthening of his reinforcements.

Germans Fighting Desperately.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—There has been desperate hand-to-hand fighting on the Chaulnes-Roye-Lassigny-Noyon front. The Germans are defending the ground inch by inch, intent on saving the bulk of the armies of von der Marwitz and von Hutier.

The allied pressure has not been diminished, but the Germans have brought up reserves, which had been intended for offensive purposes, and have thrown them into the defensive action, temporarily delaying the progress of the Allies.

Solid occupation by the infantry and artillery of Chaulnes and Roye would present a critical situation for the Germans in their retreat. Light elements of cavalry and cyclists already have penetrated both points, but permanent occupation by the Allies and their control of the roads leading to Nesle and Ham have not yet been obtained.

General von Hutier is strong at the Noyon end, where his flank rests on the Oise, but should the British succeed in debouching from Lihons, Chilly, Fransart, Fresnoy, and Goyencourt in the general direction of Nesle, his right at Roye would not only be turned, but he would be cut off and hopelessly lost. The entire line, it is believed, would then go down.

Should von Hutier hold on sufficiently to get his guns and material away, his next move probably will be back toward the Somme, pivoting on Noyon. He would swing his right back on the line of Nesle and Noyon. The Germans are now fighting for time to make this possible.

Nearly 40,000 prisoners and 700 guns have already been taken by the Allies in Picardy, according to reliable information here.

ALLIES FIGHTING IN BRAY.

British and Americans Reach Suburbs—Roye Reported Evacuated

LONDON, Aug. 12, (Associated Press.)—The British have captured the western edge of the town of Bray, on the Somme, according to advices received here.

American troops are in the suburbs of Bray today, fighting a continuous battle for the outskirts of the little French city.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 12, (Associated Press.)—An unconfirmed report has been received that Roye, which the Germans have been defending so desperately, has been evacuated.

British tanks have been seen operating a considerable distance east of the town.

LONDON PRESS IS CAUTIOUS.

Emphasizes the Necessity of Guarding Against a Counterdrive.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The entry of the French Third Army, under General Humbert, into the battle on the line south of the original front of the allied attack and the strengthening of the German resistance are regarded by the commentators in the morning newspapers as the two outstanding features of the Franco-British offensive of the last two days.

The brilliant and rapid stroke of the French Third Army is recognized fully and important results are expected from it. The German reaction had been foreseen, and the commentators at present see nothing in it as a cause for anxiety. Nevertheless, a warning is again raised against overconfidence and exaggerated anticipations. It is recalled that General Mangin on the Marne turned the German offensive into a defeat, and that the British victory at Cambrai last November was converted into a grave reverse.

What happened before conceivably may happen again, says the Daily Mail, and the same note is struck elsewhere. Even if General Ludendorff cannot regain the offensive this year, he can, it is contended, put up a very stubborn defence. Accordingly, it is held, it behooves the Allies to go warily, remembering there are still difficult corners to be passed.

The Daily News says that the allied progress continues to exceed every reasonable hope, and thinks that the coming month may hold possibilities of changing the whole face of the war.

The Times, while emphasizing the German reaction, and predicting that the position will become more stationary, doubts nevertheless whether the Germans will stay long on the present front. It believes they can hardly expect any extensive recovery of the ground they have lost.

The Daily Mail describes as an event of historic importance the entry into the fight of the American troops north of the Somme. It says they won the admiration of the most famous British regiments.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

FOE FEARS TURNING TACTICS

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

their utmost to "stabilize" the advance. With Laon behind them, they are able to throw in reserves readily against the French right, but the furious onrush of the British in the centre continually outflanks their lines on which resistance might be possible.

Moreuil Wrecked by Shells.

Aug. 10.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent passed today on the heels of the conquering French Army through Moreuil, across the Avre and on towards the battlefront at the point of the Anglo-French junction, where the famous British Colonial Corps is driving ever harder against the boches.

Of all the ruined towns I have yet seen Moreuil presents the most lamentable spectacle. The wood framework of houses stands naked like a skeleton where the covering of tiles or plaster has been rent away by shellfire. The effect of desolation in the town, whereof not a single house escaped injury, is overpowering—far worse than the wholesale destruction of Dormans and the villages of the Marne Valley.

I crossed the 15-yard wide Avre on a bridge thrown up by the French engineers two hours after the attack started last Thursday. Morizel, the tiny suburb of Moreuil west of the river, had ceased to exist. It was hardly possible to recognize the location of buildings in the enormous rubbish heap. In Moreuil itself houses were still burning, and from time to time the thud of an explosion told of the end of another boche depot of munitions

Though the French here took 400 prisoners, there was little fighting in the streets—the position fell without a struggle through the occupation of the wooded hills above by turning movements from the north and south. These woods were just a jumble of shattered tree trunks, littered throughout with German ammunition cases—a battery of 6-inch guns still turned their muzzles impotently westward—smashed machine guns, clothing, all sorts of equipment, and bodies of the late defenders.

The shellholes along the road, and literally every five yards along the hillside, bore eloquent witness of the hell of destruction that had preceded the French attack. Beyond, on the highway from Amiens to Roye, I met units of the British Colonial Corps whose Colonel told me how they charged yesterday along the road at that very point in armored camions carrying machine guns, with the infantry and cavalry in skirmishing order on either side.

"The boche couldn't hold us at all," he said. "We hustled him so fast he never was able to get a breath."

There, in a sentence, is the secret of the allied victory—the Germans were caught on the jump and have been jumping—backward—ever since. A mile further on I talked with a Captain in a famous Chasseur regiment, himself still in the front line after the amputation of his left arm a year ago, and wearing the cross of the Legion of Honor and a war cross with four palms, which bears the Military Medal and shoulder strap, and who had just won the fifth citation in army orders.

"The British are magnificent," he cried. "They push, my God, how they push. Nothing can stop them. Their units are fresh and fit and at full strength, and they tell us they long to pay the score with the boche for what happened in March. I fought beside them on the Somme in 1916 but I never have seen them with such dash as now."

New Tanks Worry Germans.

This regiment of Chasseurs took 800 prisoners yesterday in an attack southeastward of Alon Woods, bordering on the Avre below Moreuil. His battalion lost but few killed and wounded in the day's fighting, and the other two battalions even less.

"We were held up for a time by the machine guns," he added, "but two little tanks came along and the boches quit. These new tanks seem to have got them rattled."

Everywhere I heard the same story—the enemy shows greater signs of demoralization than ever before. The effects of surprise and the weakness of his artillery doubtless are largely responsible, but the dash of the French troops, and above all the accuracy of their artillery, contributed even more.

I visited a château at Villers which until twenty-four hours ago was the headquarters of a German division. Six heavy French shells had smashed the whole place to pieces—the front was torn off, staircase broken, and there was a jumble of masonry from which the foot of a dead German protruded—presented a picture of ruin one would reckon had been caused by nothing less than an earthquake.

A German Colonel was penned in the deep cellar until the arrival of French troops, who captured him just as an outlet was being dug via a well in the garden.

Equal accuracy of fire was evident along the roads that were pitted with shell holes, and in the neighboring village of Mezières where a group of determined machine gunners offered obstinate resistance until they were annihilated by one well-aimed 8-inch shell. It had scarcely a house left standing.

On a wall facing what once had been a schoolhouse was a German sign, "Beute Zammelsteller"—Depot for Booty—to Lear witness to the persistence of the Hun spirit in the Kaiser's army. Outside, in the farm yard, almost opposite, was a new French sign, "Temporary Assemblement for Prisoners." That is France's spoil in battle—less valuable, perhaps, than the crates of plunder from church and mansion sent back to Germany, but a far surer earnest of present victory and future hope.

FRENCH SHOW GERMANS "INFILTRATION" TRICKS

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 12.—A study of the reconquered ground proves that General Humbert's attack on Saturday morning without artillery preparation, but accompanied by tanks and a rolling barrage, was both expected by the enemy and a surprise to him.

That it had been expected is proved by the fact that one German officer had, indeed, remained until the last minute, but had then fled precipitately, leaving on a table a tall crystal vase which contained three red roses.

In another dugout was found an unsent letter in which the writer said: "French shells have killed a horse. What luck for us! We ate it, but since then we have had no more meat."

The German rearguard actions were fought, as usual, by machine gunners, who frequently defended themselves with great bravery, but the French are showing themselves fully equal to the boches at the game of infiltration. Whenever they met serious resistance they stopped and worked their way around, utilizing every bit of cover with the skill of Bushmen.

Despite the fact that some of the divisions which attacked have been holding the sector for several weeks and that the men who were fighting have scarcely slept since Thursday night, their spirit continues admirable.

They opposed steady resistance to the fresh divisions which were thrown desperately against them yesterday, and even made progress at certain points, threatening to outflank the difficult position of Thiescourt Plateau to the north, by Plessier de Roy and Plemont.

All in all, it is safe to say that von Hutier's method of retiring is far from being so highly perfected as his famous method of advancing. Perhaps the events of the last few days will have stimulated this celebrated tactician to concentrate his thought on one subject, how to move quickly and safely toward the rear—a subject which from now onward will become of greater importance to the Kaiser's armies.

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DOUBTS TEUTON WEAKENING

People Beyond the Rhine, It Is Held, Trust Their Army in Defensive War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The news of the constitution of the first American army in France comes at a moment when there is a steadily growing appreciation in the public mind here of the fact that without the military assistance of the United States the strategy which during the last few weeks has completely altered the situation on the western front could not have been attempted.

The part which the American soldiers played in the actual fighting recently is well known and thoroughly admired, but in a certain sense even more importance is attached to the presence of their comrades behind the lines in France. Without those reserves, it is considered that Marshal Foch would have been precluded from taking the offensive on any such considerable scale as, owing to their being in the background, he was able to do. He might, and probably would, have struck heavy blows wherever the enemy gave him an opening, but the boldness of his strategical offensive would necessarily have been hampered by considerations of expediency arising out of the question of available reserves.

Some See the Turning Point.

Premier Lloyd George, in his recent summary of the war situation, spoke of the way in which the British reinforcements had been "thrown across" the English Channel. It required time for the general public to "take in" what the transport of close upon a million and a half of men across the Atlantic meant, and while those people with experience in the problems involved realized what efforts had been expended in tackling them successfully, there was some disposition among men in the street to accept everything for granted.

It is now, however, becoming understood, as a prominent Englishman said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, that America is entitled to congratulate herself on having accomplished one of the miracles of the war. The constitution of America's first army as a distinct military entity marks a date in the chronology of the war which, in the opinion of some good judges here, may well be the real turning point in the great struggle.

"I believe we can now say that the Allies have won the war," said a neutral Minister of conservative view the other day, "but how long it will take to make Germany realize that she has lost I am not prepared to prophesy."

Believe Germans Still Hopeful.

Relatively small importance is attached to informed quarters to reports from neutral countries of Germany being panic-stricken. Undoubtedly the failure of Ludendorff's offensive and the development of the allied counterstrokes have severely dashed German anticipations, but the Germans have never imagined that they could be beaten, and it is a question whether they believe so now. They have rarely doubted that they would win handsomely.

That the Pan German press in this present unpleasant moment is reproaching von Kühlemann for having undermined the German will to victory, by declaring that a military decision was impossible, is more a political than a psychological symptom, and the closest observers of the German national temperament remain convinced that the overwhelming mass of the population still regards the invincibility of the German military machine as gospel truth.

Even if, in the light of recent events, there are some voices in Germany questioning whether a military decision can be forced on the Allies, the opinion still remains practically solid across the Rhine that the Allies on their side cannot impose a military decision upon Germany. Upon these premises speculation here turns chiefly on what will be Germany's next move.

SURE LASSIGNY WILL FALL.

Paris Observers Say Germans Are Using Up Reserves.

PARIS, Aug. 12, (Havas Agency.)—Military commentators in the Paris newspapers express confidence that the allied advance, while slowed up, is bound to continue.

"It is certain that the German retreat is not over," says L'Homme Libre, while the Petit Parisien says that the capture of Lassigny by the French is only a question of hours. In fact, the entire group of hills between Lassigny and the Oise is being encircled, the Petit Journal asserts, and must be evacuated.

Many critics point to the fact that because of his serious losses under the allied blow the enemy has been compelled to use troops he was reserving for future operations, while the Allies, it is held, have been mastering the enemy with only their line troops, without drawing upon their reserves. The Germans, these critics say, increased their losses by their violent reaction yesterday to cover their retreat and protect the line of their already insufficient communcations.

La Liberté says:

"The enemy's reaction found, in the condition in which the preceding offensives had left the ground, immediate supporting points. This explains the energy of his resistance.

"It is to be foreseen that our high command will show no impatience in the development of the manoeuvres. The artillery is the proper weapon with which to break down obstacles and the pounding already has begun on a very wide front, not only in the direction of Roye but in the Noyon region.

"In the direction of Lassigny the first lines of General Humbert's army continue to press on and are only three kilometers from the town."

BALK ATTACK ON FISMETTE.

American Marksmen Foil Attempt to Feel Out Allies There.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 12.—The Germans are shelling the Vesle front spasmodically, their heavy guns apparently being concentrated in turn on certain targets. St. Thibaut, Mont Notre Dame and Fismes have been chiefly chosen.

A real attempt to feel out the Allied strength has taken the form of an attack at Fismette, a little village northwest of Fismes. This, however, was a failure, as the American shooting was so good that not a single man was able to enter the village and the assaulting troops retired, leaving a fresh sprinkling of dead on the battlefield which already has been fatal to so many Germans.

GERMAN DIVISION WIPED OUT.

Others Fearfully Mauled—British Took 450 iron Crosses.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Writing of the stiffening German defense, the correspondent of The Daily Mail on the British front, in a message filed Sunday, says that the shellfire from the enemy is increasing, its effect being noted even in some areas many miles behind the front, and he says that the action of the Germans in setting depots and ammunition dumps ablaze does not mean the wiping out of their means of resistance

German aircraft are swarming overhead, and 260 of their machines are said to have been counted on Saturday. French mortars have come up also, and it is reported that two German tanks have appeared behind the lines at Le Quesnoy. The approaches to Roye are being heavily held by the enemy.

The brilliant storming of Goyancourt to the northwest of Roye by infantry and cavalry on Sunday morning, however, is pointed to by the correspondent as complicating the German defence of Roye, while near Chaulnes, he reports, the opposing troops are looking at each other across the No Man's Land of the old battle lines.

These lines, and the country about Goyancourt, he continues, are often impassable to cavalry because of the old shell holes and trenches, even the concrete pill boxes being still in existence in this region.

"Sneezing gas was used against us at Vauvillers yesterday for the first time since the attack," the correspondent goes on. "The old wire across the fields drove some of our cavalry on to the road southwest of Goyancourt, and they were checked by concentrated machine gun fire.

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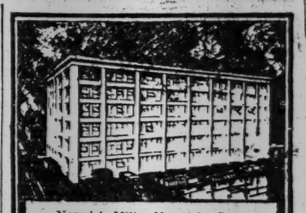

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PARIS EXPECTED A SLOWING UP

But Believes the Enemy Will Have Great Difficulty to Retain Grip on Roye.

LASSIGNY SEEMS DOOMED

Capital Breathes with Relief, Feeling that Its Safety Is Now Assured.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The city was on the tiptoe of expectation today. The German situation in the bend of the Somme had become so serious that it was thought Foch might decide the moment has come for another of his lightning blows at another part of the front. It is realized here that the front. It is realized here that the phase and that a momentary slowing down of the allied advance is inevitable.

The enemy is undoubtedly attempting to re-establish his defensive line, while the Allies are under the necessity at the same time of bringing forward their front bases and organizing a prolongation of the battlefront which has taken place.

The situation this morning appeared to be that the enemy was endeavoring to establish at least temporary new defensive positions, one line running from Noyon to Roye, and thence to Nesle.

Meanwhile he has certainly brought up heavy reinforcements against the British right, as it proved by the bitter fighting in front of Chaulnes at Lihons, in which by a momentarily successful counterattack he succeeded in penetrating the allied line, although he was immediately afterward driven out again.

The intervention of the German reserves has been especially marked in the British sector.

The Allies have made only a very slight progress of late between the Avre and the Somme, and this is regarded here as evidence that the enemy is making a desperate effort to pin down and wear out the British divisions in this region as much as possible while he collects such reserves as are still available, and especially guns to replace the heavy losses

Another reason given for the strong resistance of the enemy before Chaulnes is to enable him to gain time to withdraw his heavy guns behind the Somme. Confirmation of this view is afforded by the fact that for two days now the German heavies have given practically no sign of life.

When it is realized that the enemy's position is becoming hourly more critical and that in the event of the loss of Roye, which is the pivot of his defense, he will find it practically impossible to get the heavy artillery over the river in time, the wisdom of the enemy's step is obvious.

Continued possession of Roye is now vital to the Germans. Between it and Noyon run the only roads along which they can retreat to the northeast, but already the allied troops are within a very short distance of Roye itself, and are threatening to turn it from the north in the direction of Nesle. The town has been under fire of heavy guns for some days, and if, as appears likely, the available German reserves are now more or less exhausted, it must soon become untenable.

Lassigny Is Doomed.

The fate of Lassigny appears to be sealed, although there will probably be a good deal of hard fighting before the Germans consent to give it up. Now that Humbert's men have won the group of heights between Lassigny and the Oise this town is more and more threatened with encirclement.

The bombardment of Lassigny yesterday by an enormous fleet of 120 airplanes, which threw twenty-three tons of high explosives on the town and the enemy convoys and troops which must have crowded every road in and out of it, was probably the greatest air attack which has yet taken place. The effect must have been frightful. News of the evacuation of the town is expected here hourly.

In estimating the probabilities that the Germans will have to continue their retreat in the near future, the fact must not be overlooked that they are fighting a defensive battle now in the very country which they themselves deliberately swept clear of all offensive and defensive possibilities a year ago, when they blew up every road, cut down every tree, and razed every house to the ground on the occasion of Hindenburg's "strategic retreat" of March, 1917.

The difference between their carefully planned retreat and that of today is that then they were able to move back every gun and practically every man some three days before the fact that they were falling back was suspected. Today the Allies are driving them back in heaps, with enormous loss of life, and capturing millions of shells, thousands of prisoners, and hundreds of guns.

Praise of Foch's Strategy.

With the entry into the new Picardy battle of the French Army under Humbert, taking the offensive on the Oise on Debeney's right, the battlefront was extended over forty miles of country This new development is regarded here as another indication of Foch's bewilderingly rapid tactics, the success of which is daily giving proof of the soundness of his plans.

Every day now is affording a brilliant example of the startling difference between the brain of the German high command and the quick, rapier-like, scientific intelligence of the allied Commander in Chief.

The Crown Prince, after the success of his surprise, which enabled him to drive down the Chemin des Dames to the Marne, took nearly a fortnight to prepare his next step, which was to move forward Hutier's army on the same front. When Hutier began his attack, Boehn already had been thrown into confusion by Foch's well-planned flank attack, which wrested the initiative out of the German hands.

Foch's attack on the German Soissons-Marne flank no sooner has been pressed well home to the Vesle and the whole German plans upset than the British are sent forward in front of Amiens, fifty miles westward. No sooner have the Germans awakened to the fact that they have been abjectly surprised by an attack where every instinct of real military genius ought to have told them to be prepared for an offensive than Foch strikes another shrewd blow in the Montdidier region further south, and hammers them again at the most sensitive spot of the whole German line.

Foch has brought the war back to the days of great historic battles where the ability to manoeuvre plays an essential part. A great soldier has appeared at last.

Wide Battle Ahead, Perhaps.

The Allies, it is felt, are only at the beginning of a great battle which promises to go on developing and may transform itself from the great offensive-defensive which it is at present into a vast general offensive. By his magnificent handling of the pieces on the monster chessboard since July 18 and the substantial successes he has achieved Foch has proved his undoubted mastery of the situation, and Paris feels justified in indulging the highest hopes for the development of the struggle in the immediate future.

The outstanding factor of the fighting of the past week, in French opinion, is that Paris is now out of all danger from the enemy. The facts that the enemy forces, numbering at least 300,000 men, have been defeated and driven back in confusion; that 700 guns, tens of thousands of prisoners, and almost uncountable booty have been captured; that Montdidier has been recovered; that the great railway to the north has been disengaged; that the British and French forces have been welded into one unbreakable whole, and that the whole enemy plan has been upset have given abundant satisfaction, but Paris finds its most substantial gratification in the fact that the Germans are now powerless to harm the capital.

Another most welcome piece of news which has reached Paris is the certainty that the giant cannon which has been firing on Paris throughout the week is now under the constant fire of French heavy guns. The emplacement of "Big Bertha" was discovered by our aviators during the early days of last week, north of Noyon, between Guiscard and Ham. No shell from the big gun has fallen on Paris since Thursday, which seems to show that the French fire has been effective. There is a strong hope here, in view of the rapidity of the allied advance, that the French gunners will be able to make things so hot for "Big Bertha's" crew that they will be unable to get the big gun away before she falls into allied hands.

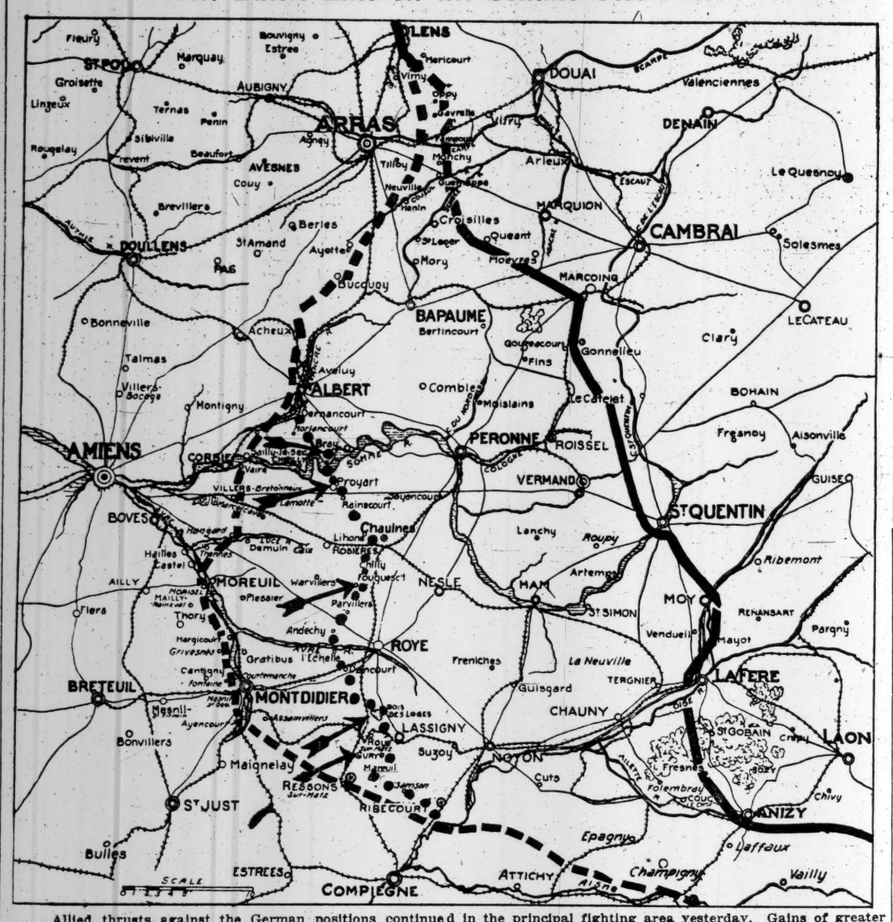
The third subject of deep satisfaction here today is the fact that the British and Americans, for the first time, fought side by side at the capture of Chipilly Bridge on the Somme, which brought about the fall of the enemy's last important line of defense in that region. French sentiment appreciates to the full this final evidence of the absolute unity of the Allies.

Fighting the Hookworm in Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 12.—Dr. F. Connor, the hookworm expert sent by the Rockefeller Institute to this island, has completed a preliminary investigation for the campaign to be waged against the disease. He has given lectures in public and to school children. The Government is making

The Battle Line on the Somme-Oise Front



Allied thrusts against the German positions continued in the principal fighting area yesterday. Gains of greater or less extent are reported at Bray, Proyart, Fouquescourt, the Bois des Loges and Gury. In the neighborhood of the village last named the commanding massif of Lassigny is believed to be in imminent peril of falling into the hands of the French.

All these five thrusts are indicated by arrows.

The front established by yesterday's operations is shown by a line of circular dots; that which existed at the beginning of the allied drive by a heavy broken line, and the old front, before the German offensive, by a heavy black line.

ALLIED AVIATORS DOWN 89 MACHINES

Fifty-three Enemy Craft Brought Down by British and 36 by French in a Day.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—An official communication dealing with aviation, issued tonight, says:

"Fifty tons of bombs were dropped by our airmen Aug. 11 and the following night. The two chief objectives, both by day and by night, were the Somme crossing and certain railway junctions of military importance.

"Courtral Station and its sidings were heavily bombed by some of our squadrons in broad daylight, from a low height, without loss to us. Many direct hits were observed.

"At night the stations at Peronne and Cambrai were severely attacked, with good effect. All our night bombing machines returned safely.

"Enemy aircraft, flying in large formations, were active on the battlefront. Twenty-nine hostile machines were destroyed in air fighting during the day, and twenty-four others were driven down out of control. Four hostile balloons were shot down in flames. Five of our machines are missing.

"The observation work for our artillery, carried out by airplanes and balloons, was steadily continued. On the night of Aug. 10-11, a Gotha machine was brought down by our anti-aircraft fire, in addition to those already reported."

PARIS, Aug. 11.—French airmen have been very active in harassing the retiring enemy, says an official statement on aerial activity. Enemy concentration points around Lassigny were bombarded heavily, causing heavy German losses.

French airplanes to the number of 120 dropped twenty-three tons of bombs in the battle area on Sunday.

Tonight's official report says:

"During the day of Aug. 11 our bombing squadrons carried out successful expeditions over the enemy lines. Concentration centres, road crossings, bridges, and railroads were copiously drenched with projectiles.

"Marching columns were subjected to machine gun fire. The important centre of communication of Porquericourt received for its part seventeen tons of explosives during the day.

FRANKFORT BOMBED BY BRITISH AIRMEN

Chemical and Airplane Works Hit —Machines Return Safely After a Running Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—An official communication issued by the Air Ministry tonight, dealing with bombing and raiding operations, says that despite the unfavorable weather, British airplanes successfully attacked airplane and chemical works at Frankfort.

Other squadrons attacked the railways at Metz and an airdrome at Hagenau, Alsace.

The communication reads:

"On the afternoon of the 11th instant, in addition to the bombing previously reported, a few bombs were dropped on the triangle of railways at Metz.

"On the night of the 11th-12th instant our machines attacked two hostile airdromes and various ground targets with bombs and machine gun fire.

"On the day of the 12th inst. one of our squadrons, despite unfavorable weather conditions, successfully attacked the airplane and chemical works at Frankfort. Bursts were observed well in the centre of the objectives. Large numbers of enemy airplanes attacked and kept up a running fight for about thirty miles. Two enemy airplanes were destroyed. All our machines returned safely.

"Another of our squadrons attacked the hostile airdrome at Hagenau with excellent results. This squadron, just after crossing the lines, met large numbers of enemy airplanes and at once decided to give battle. As the result of severe fighting four enemy airplanes were destroyed and one other machine was driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing.

"The squadron reformed after this fight and proceeded to bomb its objective. A direct hit was obtained on a large hut in the airdrome and a bomb fell among four enemy machines on the ground and destroyed them."

Pershing Reports Enemy Repulsed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—"Along the Vesle hostile attacks in the vicinity of Fismes were repulsed with severe losses to the enemy," General Pershing reported in today's communique.

$20, $25, $30 Stein-Bloch Tropical Suits

SMART Blues; spruce Oxfords; good-looking Mixtures and prepossessing Stripes. Coats are skeletonized, with Silk Sleeves. Individual and interested service.

Buy War Savings Stamps!

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Stop paying Ice Bills

MEAT DEALERS
GROCERS
DAIRYMEN
FLORISTS
USING
1,000 POUNDS
OR MORE OF ICE
PER DAY

YES—stop paying ice-bills. Stop worrying about uncertain ice deliveries. Don't put up any longer with the danger and expense of uneven refrigerator temperatures.

The day you put in Peerless Automatic Refrigeration, heavy expense, trouble and uncertainty will go out of your refrigerator.

Send today for our refrigeration expert.

He will prove right in your own shop that Peerless Automatic Refrigeration will keep the contents of your refrigerator at just the dry, even coldness you need for economy and sanitation—24 hours in every day and 365 days in every year.

He will prove to you that an occasional oiling is all the care the Peerless ever needs.

He will show you that automatic refrigeration is practical and reliable. He will show you a simple, staunch, mechanically correct machine that does work smoothly and continuously without need of maintenance costs.

The more ice you use, the more you need to fill out and mail coupon below.

PEERLESS REFRIGERATION
½ to 10 Ton Capacity

PEERLESS ICE MACHINE COMPANY
120 Broadway, New York.
Phone Rector 9289.

PEERLESS
AUTOMATIC
REFRIGERATION

If you use much ice, use this coupon

Name ..... Street ..... City or Town .....
Peerless Ice Machine Company, Dept. J-2-A
120 Broadway, New York
Please send me [illegible] Automatic Refrigeration.

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY

To
New York Business Men

How to help your bank extend you credit

THE business man seeking credit sometimes feels that his bank wishes to hold credit down.

Broadly speaking, the reverse is true. Loaning out its deposit money is vital to the bank's business success.

A bank's apparent desire to hold credit down can often be traced to a lack of intimate information.

Sound credit judgment can be based only upon a knowledge of facts. Lacking a complete knowledge of the facts surrounding a borrower's business, the bank has to be cautious. This may at times work an injustice to the borrower which might have been avoided had he kept his bank habitually and completely informed about his business.

The Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company is ultra-conservative in its credit policy. Its energy in building its banking business is paralleled by its exercise of judgment in granting credit extensions. Laxity in credit policy is as much a mistake from the standpoint of the depositor as from that of the bank; unwarranted credit extensions often prove an open invitation to over-expansion. The Mercantile aims to act with justice toward each application for credit and to this end seeks to maintain a close acquaintance between the officers and depositors.

The desirability of this policy is seen when we consider some of the situations calling for credit extension.

For example:

1. Important price concessions for spot cash sometimes make ready money highly desirable.

   If your bank understands the importance, in your line, of seizing such price opportunities, it can act promptly upon your application for funds.

2. When there is congestion of freight traffic, danger of possible shortage of stock is looked for. To avoid this danger, unnaturally heavy buying is at times necessary. This, in turn, may necessitate unusually heavy borrowing.

   If your bank's officers are kept informed on your current conditions, credit asked under such conditions will get intelligent consideration.

3. Although collections may be normal, some lines of business have to sell on unusually long time. This often results in need of increased borrowing.

   If a bank understands the individual need of a business it can quickly judge whether the credit asked is justified.

▼

Back up the Boys in France. Buy W. S. S. Regularly.

The success of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, which has been marked despite its ultra-conservative credit policy, we attribute to three things:

1. Sound bank management.
2. A directorate of men who represent diversified lines of business and are thus able to sympathize with many business viewpoints.
3. A spirit of personal relationship between the bank and its depositors.

FROM its inception the "Mercantile" has sought to keep in close touch with depositors. To bring visitors into frequent contact with the bank's officers, an open arrangement of its banking offices has been adopted. This frequent personal contact results in an interchange of views and current business information.

The Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company desires especially to establish relations with business of the sound progressive sort, in the growth of which we may have opportunity to assist, as occasion offers.

Interest paid on balances of $500 and over, and credited at the end of each month.

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY
115 BROADWAY
Member of Federal Reserve System

OUR FIELD ARMY FIRST OF MANY

Six Likely to be Ready for Allied Offensive in the Spring.

EACH WITH 300,000 MEN

First Will Operate on the Vesle Front Under Pershing's Direction for the Present.

SCHOOL FOR NEW TROOPS

Organization of It Will Relieve British and French of Training Help.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 12.—The announcement of the organization of the first American field army marks a milestone in the military effort of the United States. There will soon be other milestones passed.

The announcement means that America now has in the field her first large military unit. While the exact size may not be given, it may be said to number more than 300,000 men. Heretofore the largest American unit in operation has been an army corps.

In one sense, the organization of the first American army means that the American military effort has "arrived" in a large way. Heretofore the Americans have been pupils, more or less. Now enough divisions and corps have been graduated from the school of experience to make an army, which stands independent of the tutors and ready to perform any tasks laid upon it.

Foreshadowing the announcement of the first American army, these dispatches recently told the successive steps by which American units from companies up to corps cast off their swaddling clothes and became self-supporting.

Pershing to Stabilize Force.

It was explained how at first the smaller units served under their own commanders, under French commanders of the next higher unit, and how as the size of the American unit increased so the responsibility increased. It is from realization of this that General Pershing himself has assumed active command of the first American army.

No statement is made officially as to how long he will retain those duties in addition to those of Commander in Chief, but it is safe to state that he will do so until the first American army has earned a name for itself.

The divisions making up the army have already made their name in recent battles, and it is safe to judge of the coming deeds of the army by the performance of its constituent elements. No one, not even the Germans, denies the bravery and ardor of the American soldier, and in recent operations the American staffs have gained an experience which justifies the belief that they will perform their larger tasks with credit to their country's military reputation.

Each American division consists of 30,000 men. Each corps comprises two or more divisions, and an army a number of corps. The corps commanders who have been named for the first American army are Major Generals Liggett, Bullard, Bundy, Reed, and Wright. This indicates five corps in the army, and as each corps will have at least two divisions, this indicates a strength of at least 300,000 men. In addition there are auxiliary troops, air squads, tank service, heavy artillery, and so on.

School for New Divisions.

This makes it certain that the first American army will be one of the largest, if not the largest army numerically in France. With 300,000 as the total of an American army, the recent announcement from Washington that 1,300,000 troops were in France would provide for virtually four armies, allowing for noncombatants.

The organization of American armies will provide a school for the new divisions as they come over from America, enabling the American command to take off much of that burden from the French Army.

It may be guessed that the first American army will operate in that area which will include the front to which the Germans have been driven by the recent successful Marne offensive of the Allies. It was here that divisions included in the army did excellent work in helping Marshal Foch to carry out his plans. This will mean that along the Vesle will be grouped the large military force that America has so far massed.

Soon to Have Group of Armies.

This first army and other American armies, as they are formed, will, of course, be under the command of General Pershing, who in turn will be responsible to Marshal Foch as commander of the allied forces, just as the British Army operates under General Haig, who is responsible to Foch, and as the French, under General Pétain, who answers to the allied chieftain.

When our troops first came to France the soldiers went in with the French in small units, getting a primary training. Gradually regiments came to function under French division commanders. Then divisions were formed and trained under French corps commanders. Next, and only recently, American corps began to operate under French army commanders.

In time America will have a group of armies. Should there be 2,000,000 troops here in time for the Spring offensive, there may be six or seven American armies, assuming that they each have 300,000 men or thereabouts.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The allied offensive in Picardy appears to have come to a complete halt for the moment. Both British and French reports of yesterday have no new gains to record of any moment. This does not mean that the advance has come to a permanent stop by any means. But all of these great movements are marked by phases. They go through a systematic process which has been followed invariably in every major offensive we have seen since March 21st.

The first phase is the great opening rush in which relatively great stretches of territory are overrun and great numbers of prisoners taken. In this phase the losses of the offensive troops are small, the losses of the defensive extremely heavy in comparison.

The next phase is marked by a short halt in the advance, due to the infantry and cavalry running away from the artillery. This matter of keeping the artillery up with a rapid advance is a most difficult one. The movement of shells alone involves enormous difficulties of transport. Ammunition dumps which have taken weeks to build up cannot obviously be moved forward over night.

Again, the offensive army is moving away from its artillery and its supplies, while the defensive or retiring troops are moving toward theirs. There must therefore come a time when the advance has to meet the artillery of the defense while having nothing adequate of its own with which to battle.

Then comes the lull while new supplies are moving up, new artillery concentrations effected. When this lull is over, the battle continues, but instead of being marked by spirited advances of considerable depth, becomes really a series of battles for limited objectives. This is what we now see the allied offensive coming to. It has almost reached the stage now of a fight for this town or that without any apparent expectation of continuing the advance on a wide scale.

The allied objectives in this case are not difficult to see. Chaulnes remains a point of some importance, although the allied advance to within two miles of the railroad junction has done much to reduce its importance. There are two junctions at Chaulnes, one just south of the town, where the railroad running north from Roye meets the Nesle-Amiens road, and the second, where the road to Péronne joins the same parent stem. The latter is about a mile east of the former.

Another such point is Roye, which is not a railroad junction, but is a most important point on the railroad, and is of further importance by virtue of the highways which meet and cross there. It is really the point toward which all the roads of the salient converge. This town, however, is also under close artillery fire, so that, like Chaulnes, it has lost much of its military value. It is undoubtedly clogged full of material of all kinds, as it was the central German base for the southern section of the line and the point on which all of their movements hinged. For this reason there would naturally be a tremendous advantage in taking it before it could be thoroughly evacuated. The chances of accomplishing this now, however, are very small, as the Germans are undoubtedly cleaning it out of all things of value.

The main movement, however, does not seem to be continuing in the north, where it began, but appears to have shifted to the south, where the French are directing their operations along the small single track road which runs through Lassigny. This town has been referred to in some dispatches as an important German base. It is not a German base, but it is important.

The Lassigny massif, those steep sided hills and heavily wooded patches just to the south of the town, act as most efficient guards to the southern approaches to the city. They thus act as a barrier to that semicircular bit of territory between the allied lines and the bend in the Oise which the Germans took in their offensive down the valley of the Matz. This territory has now become extremely valuable by reason of the offensive along the Vesle. For this reason the French are expending their energy in trying to take it.

They cannot, without excessive losses, force their way northward through this maze of forest and hills. But they can envelop it and force its evacuation by the familiar pincers process. And this is what they are endeavoring to accomplish.

Needless to say their purpose is thoroughly understood by the Germans, who are throwing in reserves hurriedly to prevent its accomplishment. In spite of this, however, the French have advanced their lines to the eastern edge of the Bois de Loges, a step of nearly two miles toward enveloping Lassigny from the north.

OUR AIRMEN FIGHT ODDS ON THE VESLE

Combat Planes Active and Successful, Despite Superiority of Foe in Numbers.

AVIATORS LIKE NEW SPADS

Think They Can Do Better Now Than in Nieuports — Brave Work of Observers.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 12.—Against great odds that the Germans have arrayed against them, our aviators along the Vesle front are making a brave showing. Report after report by chase aviators shows that combats generally take place behind the German lines where the enemy airmen lurk to fly in large formations against our airmen.

Their organization is such that they succeed often in meeting our airmen in larger numbers. We have our losses, of course, but for each American aviator who is lost our aviation service has a habit of banging at least one boche.

Since our flyers are being equipped with the excellent French spad they feel more than ever a match for the best Germans, for such are those who are opposed to our fliers. They feel that they can do more with the French Nieuports, which hitherto have been the chase machine used generally by American aviators.

There seems to be no shortage of German airplanes. When chase machines make a sally over our lines, in hunt for prey, they generally come in tens or fifteens. Our fliers generally go out in fives. This causes many combats in which our fliers are outnumbered, but one has only to go over the hills back of our lines to find that the Germans pay the penalty when they meet our fighters ini the air.

To the less sensational, though no less hazardous, work of our photographers and observation machines tribute must be paid. These airmen have large new biplanes, French Salsons, which mount four guns, two of which are operated by the pilot and two by the observer. They often go out, unprotected by chase machines, far beyond the German lines, and when attacked give a good account of themselves.

A large number of German planes have been brought down by our observation machines of this type, which frequently are set upon by large squads of German chase fliers and are sometimes completely cut off. Then they do not come back.

The more machines we have, either chase or observation, of course, the more work can be done for the army. This is perilous work in the extreme. The chase machine can soar aloft, and its mission is done if it meets a larger number, and it returns. But a photographic machine must fly low and over a specified spot to perform its mission. This brings danger from anti-aircraft guns as well as enemy aviators. If caught without protecting planes, the observation machine's predicament is a sad one.

Yesterday four of our photographic machines were sent out on a mission, and, the American chase machines being busy on other work, they went unprotected. They were attacked by enemy chase fliers in force, but two came back with the photographs they were sent to get. They were lucky. The others were not. Such is the tragedy of the air service.

NEW GERMAN AIRPLANE DRIVEN BY 5 MOTORS

These Produce 1,300 Horse Power, Driving a Machine for Night Bombing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mention was made in General Haig's report Sunday night that a hostile night bombing airplane that was brought down was fitted with five engines. An expert says he believes this is the first German machine with five motors captured by the British.

"The engines," he said, "were probably of the Mercedes type, developing 260 horsepower each, thus making an aggregate propelling force of 1,300 horsepower. It has not come altogether as a surprise to us. We have been aware of the existence of some of these five-engined machines in addition to many of the enemy giants which have four engines, developing high power for night bombing work."

Another expert remarked: "There is nothing very extraordinary in five engines. It is only a question of standardization after all."

Eichhorn's Slayer Is Executed.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—Boris Danskio, the assassin of Field Marshal Herman von Eichhorn, was executed Saturday, according to advices from Kiev. Sentence was pronounced by a German military court and was carried out immediately after confirmation by the competent judicial tribunal.

LIGHTHOUSE CREW GASSED

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Carolina coast is the first recorded use of gas in submarine depredations. The use of the gas, coupled with the fact that the submarines now engaged in a descent upon the American coast have been liberating mines, one of which sank the armed cruiser San Diego, destroyed the Hatteras lightship, so as to render coastwise traffic unsafe, sank helpless fishing vessels, and destroyed a tug hauling barges, is interpreted as meaning that these submarines are bent upon terrorism in an effort to weaken the morale of the American people. The psychological effect of these attacks, however, has been to stiffen the determination of the Navy Department to cope with the menace.

Smith Island, where the mustard gas attack was made, is off the mouth of the Cape Fear River, near the entrance to the channel to Wilmington, N. C. The official announcement of the mustard gas attack reads:

"The Navy Department has received a dispatch from the commandant of the Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S. C., stating that an attack with gas was attempted on the North Carolina coast about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with the result of temporarily putting out of business the Coast Guard station and lighthouse personnel on Smith Island. The report goes on to say:

"'About forty minutes after the attack, three large oil spots, each over one acre in extent, were observed passing by Smith Island to the north. This oil, from which the gas was no doubt generated, must have been released from a submarine in the vicinity of the entrance of the channel with the hope that it would come in with the tide, but the tide fortunately set along Smith Island.

"'Report was made to Colonel Chase, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Caswell, N. C., by Captain Willis of the Smith Island Coast Guard immediately after the effects of the gas were noticed. Six men were gassed, no deaths. The gas had the effect of mustard gas, and was effective about 25 to 40 minutes. Color of the gas has not yet been ascertained and its effects on trees and shrubbery not yet determined. The entire matter will be investigated and full report made.'

"The incident was reported by Colonel Chase to the Naval District Commandant."

The official announcement that an American destroyer had sighted a submarine, conveying the intimation that the submarine had been put out of business by a depth bomb, was issued by Secretary Daniels as follows:

"The Navy Department has received a report that an American destroyer sighted an enemy submarine about 100 miles east of the Virginia coast, and dropped fifteen depth bombs on the spot where the U-boat submerged. The submarine was not seen again, but an oil slick appeared, and two more depth charges were dropped on the spot."

This announcement was made by the Navy Department respecting the characteristics of the submarine that sank the fishing vessels:

"Four survivors of the schooner Katie Palmer, which was sunk about sunset Aug. 10 by a submarine, have arrived at New Bedford, Mass. The survivors state that the submarine was about 300 feet long, carried a crew of sixty men, and had one gun and a conning tower, approximately fifteen feet high. The crew of the Katie Palmer were taken on board the submarine. The captain of the submarine, they said, stated that he was equipped to stay six months if he desired."

Gas Killed Brood of Chickens.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 12.—Information from the Coast Guard Station on Smith Island, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, tonight, is that none of the victims of the gas there on Saturday afternoon suffered serious injury. Those who suffered at the lighthouse were the keeper, Captain Charles Swann, his wife and one other, composing the entire crew of the lighthouse, while three of the Coast Guards suffered. A brood of chickens on the reservation was killed, and other animals on the place showed signs of the gas.

Accident Theory Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, (Associated Press.)—While the reports from the commandants of the Smith Island Coast Guard Station and the Sixth Naval District clearly indicated their firm belief that the gas attack on the island was deliberate, some officers tonight thought there was a possibility that the submarine had discharged the oil and gas after being wrecked on a reef.

Attention was called to the fact that the action of salt water on electric batteries used by submarines generates chlorine gas, which is similar to mustard gas in its effect and is deadly if encountered in a closed space. If the submarine were wrecked, it was said, this gas would be generated and would come to the surface with the oil which would be freed.

SAY TWO U-BOATS SANK SCHOONERS

Shelled Without Warning, Even Small Boats, Survivors Assert— 20 Vessels Reported Sunk.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Two submarines raided the fishing fleet on George's Banks Saturday, and the crews of the fishing schooners Oldtime and Cruiser probably were lost when their boats were sunk by gunfire without warning, according to the crew of the fishing schooner Mary Sennett, who were landed here tonight. The Sennett was also sunk by gunfire, and four shells were fired at the boats when they were putting away, the fishermen said.

The Sennett's crew rowed for twenty-four hours before they were picked up seventy-five miles off Highland Light. They said that they were fired on without warning, the first shell crashing through the schooner's side just below the water line. She was on her way to the Boston market with a heavy catch and filled so rapidly the crew had no time to save personal effects.

The Sennett, Oldtime, and Cruiser were fishing in the same neighborhood when the Sennett's lookout noticed two submarines several miles away. As the underwater boats apparently were paying no attention to the fishermen, the Sennett's crew continued fishing, after putting water and provisions in the boats as a precautionary measure.

As they kept an eye on the strangers, thinking they might be American boats, one of the submarines submerged and the other took a wide circle around the little group of three fishermen. The first intimation the fishermen had that the submarines were hostile was when a shell crashed into the side of the Oldtime. She heeled over and sank so quickly that the Sennett's crew were certain the men could not have escaped. At any rate, they saw nothing of them.

The Oldtime had hardly disappeared when a shell dropped alongside the Cruiser, immediately followed by another shot, which exploded on the water line. The little craft crumbled up and went down before the crew had a chance to jump for their lives.

The Mary Sennett's men did not wait for a similar end. They threw over their dories and tumbled in just as a shot crashed into her. She was heavily loaded and sank like a stone. But the German apparently was not satisfied. He sent four other shells at the small boats pulling away, but all the shots went wild.

AT AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 12.—The number of fishing vessels destroyed in the U-boat raid off George's Banks was nearer a score than nine, according to Andrew St. Croix, mate of the schooner Kate Palmer, who says that from the crosstrees of his vessel he saw the sinking of seven other schooners by bombs and that he counted eleven other explosions at intervals of fifteen minutes or half an hour.

According to the mate, there were twenty-five to thirty swordfishing vessels operating on the banks, and he believed more of these were sunk. He estimated that at least forty boatloads of men were set adrift. St. Croix and his two companions, who were brought here, were picked up by a motor boat after they had rowed and sailed about 150 miles. The three men of the Kate Palmer were the only ones to reach this port. Captain Edward Russell and others of the Palmer's crew were landed elsewhere.

Secretary Daniels said he believed there were two U-boats operating on this side of the Atlantic. He said he did not believe they had a base on American shores, but frequently replenished their supplies from vessels they destroyed.

Naval patrols on the coast are as effective as can be, Mr. Daniels declared, adding that it is impossible for them to be everywhere. Thus far the raiders have done no military damage, the Secretary said, and the navy is carrying out successfully its paramount duty of safely convoying American troops overseas.

Since they began operations July 18 in the second raid in American waters since this country entered the war, the submarines have accounted for thirty-one vessels.

The crew of the Palmer reported that probably thirty sailing vessels were in the immediate vicinity at the time of the attack. They said they heard firing all day Saturday from 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Most of the sinkings occurred on Saturday, rather than Sunday, as early reports had indicated.

The men brought in by the Murley included Captain Edward-Russell of the Kate Palmer, Frederick W. Quinlan, one of the crew, and two Nova Scotia fishermen. They said that when the submarine appeared they attempted to get away, but changed their minds and surrendered. Captain Russell and his small crew were ordered alongside the submersible and taken aboard. Immediately they were sent below and were kept there for about an hour while the submarine proceeded in a westerly direction. Later they were told to get into their dory, and were cast adrift about 6 o'clock Saturday night. They were picked up five hours later by the Murley. They did not see their schooner sunk, but assumed she was destroyed by a

The fishermen reported that the submarine was 300 feet long and carried a crew of about seventy men, all brawny sailors of less than 30 years. A six-inch gun was mounted forward and a smaller one astern. The second officer told them the submersible could make twenty-one knots on the surface.

The auxiliary schooner Albert Black, owned at Portland, Me., was one of the fishermen attacked by a German submarine off George's Bank. Captain Granville Johnson reported upon arrival here today that several shells were fired at his craft at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, one of which struck close by. The submarine was three miles away and was firing at other boats. With the aid of all her sails and auxiliary power, the schooner escaped unharmed, with her crew of ten.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 12.—Two steamers with survivors of vessels sunk by German submarines off the Massachusetts coast, reported today that they were proceeding to port, but the number aboard or the names of the ships were not stated.

REPORTED SINKING STEAMER.

What Fishermen Taken Aboard Raiding U-Boat Learned.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 12.—A British merchant steamer was sunk recently off the North Atlantic coast, according to the second officer of the German submarine which sent nine fishing schooners to the bottom off George's Banks Saturday and Sunday. This report was given to members of the crew of the Kate Palmer, a fishing schooner, when they were taken aboard the U-boat prior to the destruction of their vessel. The fishermen did not learn the name of the Britisher, but were informed that she had two smokestacks.

The fishermen were brought here early today aboard the auxiliary schooner Helen Murley, after having been set adrift in a dory shortly before nightfall by the submarine's commander. They reported that probably sixty fishermen were cast adrift in small boats after the U-boat's attack upon the fleet. Naval and marine men expected that most of these would be picked up soon.

RED LEADERS FLEE; REACH KRONSTADT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

in cities have been considerably strengthened.

Advices to the Vörwarts of Berlin depict the situation in Moscow as less secure than ever since the Lettish regiments, the strongest supporters of the Bolsheviki, have been sent to fight the Czechoslovaks. The newspaper says they have been replaced by less reliable guards and that the Bolshevist Government appears to be badly shaken.

A dispatch to the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German News Agency, says that M. Joffe, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, together with several Russian delegates, has left Berlin for Moscow to report to the Soviet Government on the economic negotiations arising from the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty.

PLAIN TALK TO REDS FROM OUR AMBASSADOR

Francis in Message to Tchitcherin Said His Acts Belied His Friendly Words.

VOLOGDA, July 25, (Associated Press.)—The reason for American Ambassador Francis and the other allied diplomats leaving Vologda for Archangel today was their refusal to comply with insistent demands of the Bolshevist Foreign Office that they move to Moscow. The Bolsheviki said they wanted the diplomats to move because they believed Vologda soon would be the centre of counter-revolutionary fighting.

M. Tchitcherin, the Foreign Minister, telegraphed several times to Ambassador Francis warning him that Vologda was not a safe place for the embassy. He also sent Carl Radek, Assistant Foreign Minister, to Vologda for a conference with the diplomats.

Ambassador Francis and his colleagues expressed full confidence in the people of Vologda and declined to go to Moscow. The Soviet Government then refused to provide an engine for a special train to go to Archangel. Tchitcherin telegraphed that Archangel was not a fit place for the Ambassadors in case of siege, but he was willing to grant the use of an engine only on condition that the allied embassies leave Russia as soon as a ship could be provided for them. The allied diplomats accepted the condition and started today for Archangel.

In a final message to the Russian Foreign Minister, Ambassador Francis declared he had no desire to leave Russia unless forced to do so, and in any event his absence would be only temporary. The Consuls of the allied countries, he said, would remain in Russia. Tchitcherin said that the departure of the Ambassadors would not in the slightest alter the relations of Soviet Russia with the allied countries, and assured the acting American Consul General, Mr. Poole, that there was no reason why the Consuls and citizens of the allied nations should not remain in Russia. He scouted the idea that the departure of the Ambassadors was the forerunner of a rupture between the Soviet Government and the Allies.

The final message sent to Tchitcherin by Ambassador Francis, as dean of the diplomatic corps, reviewed the correspondence that led to the decision of the Ambassadors to go to Archangel and continued:

"Your message expressing friendly feelings for the people I represent, and the desire on your part to maintain relations with them is appreciated, but you will permit me to say that your treatment of me as their representative does not accord with such expressions. While I have refrained from interfering in the internal affairs of Russia I have considered the Russian people were still our allies, and have more than once appealed to them to unite with us in resisting the common enemy; I have furthermore recommended to my Government many times to send food to relieve the sufferings of the Russian people and to ship agricultural implements.

"A wireless message sent from Washington on July 10 and received at Moscow was delivered to me after last midnight—July 24. It stated that no message had been received from me of later date than June 24, except one sent through Archangel on July 7, advising of the killing of the German Ambassador; it furthermore stated the department had cabled me often and fully. I have received no cable from my Government that was sent after July 3, except two wireless messages inquiring why they did not hear from me; I had cabled fully every day.

"Moreover, the press of Vologda, and doubtless the entire press of Russia, has received an order to print nothing from any allied Ambassador or representative without first submitting the same to the Soviet Government. Some journals in Vologda and some in Petrograd did print your first telegram, inviting and ordering the Diplomatic Corps to come to Moscow and our reply thereto; these were given to the press by myself and for the information of the Russian people, and because I thought secret diplomacy had been abolished in Russia.

"Upon hearing that the press was forbidden to publish further correspondence concerning our removal to Moscow, the Diplomatic Corps decided to have printed in pamphlet form in Russian the entire correspondence on the subject, together with some excerpts from the stenographic report of an interview between your representative, Radek, and myself. These pamphlets have been ready for delivery for two days past, but we are informed that the Central Soviet Committee or the extraordinary revolutionary staff of Vologda has prohibited the delivery of the same to us.

Ambassador Francis then informed Tchitcherin that all the allied Ambassadors were acting in harmony and shared the same views. He continued:

"Your telegram states that Archangel is not a fit residence for Ambassadors in the event of a siege. Do you expect a German siege of Archangel? Certainly you do not anticipate an allied siege of that city.

"I can only repeat what I have said to you and to the Russian people many times, and that is the Allies have nothing to fear from the Russian people with whom they consider themselves still in alliance against the common enemy. Speaking for myself, I have no desire or intention of leaving Russia unless forced to do so, and in such event my absence would be but temporary. I would not properly represent my Government or the sentiment of the American people if I should leave Russia at this time.

"The Allies have never recognized the Brest-Litovsk peace, and it is becoming so burdensome to the Russian people that in any judgment the time is not far distant when they will turn upon Germany and the repulsion of the enemy from the Russian borders will demonstrate what I have continuously believed, and that is that the national spirit of great Russia is not dead, but has only been sleeping."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Associated Press dispatch from Vologda, telling why Ambassador Francis and the allied diplomats left that place for the north, gave the State Department some information not received through official channels. Much of the correspondence between Mr. Francis and the department has never been delivered, and many messages received here have been so garbled that they were unintelligible.

Reports reaching the department show that Mr. Francis has been unable to hold satisfactory communication either with the department or with the United States consular officers in other parts of Russia.

The Fourth of July speech by the Ambassador to the Russian people, which so aroused the wrath of German newspapers, and which it is believed contained an outline of the attitude of the United States toward the people of Russia, has never been reported in any particular to the department.

Officials were intensely interested in the Vologda dispatch and said it was the most comprehensive statement of the reasons for the movement of the allied missions that had been seen.

BRITISH REACH USURI RIVER.

Join Czech Forces There—Japanese Also in Touch with Czechs.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—British troops which were landed at Vladivostok have proceeded to the Usuri River front (Manchurian border,) where an enthusiastic reception was given to them by the Czechoslovak forces, with whom they are co-operating, according to an official statement issued here tonight.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 12.—Japanese advance troops are in touch with the Czechoslovaks, says a Moscow dispatch to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 5, (Associated Press.)—General Horvath, self-styled head of the new All-Russian Government, declares that nothing less than 150,000 allied troops will be required to prevent Germany from obtaining control of the food resources of Siberia and Mongolia. General Horvath's visit here was for the purpose of opening negotiations with the Vladivostok group of the "Autonomous Siberian Government."

Coincident with his arrival came announcements from Washington and Tokio relative to the scope of the Allies' aims to relieve Russia. General Horvath is said to be depressed by these announcements, as they failed to foreshadow a formidable military movement. He declares that a large body of Cechoslovaks are in desperate straits at Irkutsk, being surrounded by Bolshevist and Magyar troops and without a chance for immediate relief.

Midway between Nikolsk and Khabarovsk a few thousand Czechoslovaks are opposing a larger force of the enemy, he says. They are sadly out of proportion to the task confronting them, even if supplied with artillery, which is now lacking.

General Horvath told the correspondent that not only would the enemy get what he needed in the nature of foodstuffs, if his domination of Russia was not contested, but would draw on Russian man-power, as he was already doing in Lithuania. He says that the practice will grow, as Russia is becoming more and more powerless and poverty stricken. On the other hand, he declares, a sufficient force of allied troops to stabilize the forward movement would attract thousands of Russians, who are at present overawed.

HELFFERICH FEARED DEATH.

German Embassy Staff at Moscow Moved to Pskov for Safety.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—Dr. Helfferich, the German Ambassador to Russia, informed the Soviet Government that he would move the embassy from Moscow to Pskov because he feared for the personal safety of his staff, says an official telegram form Berlin. This action, it is added, was decided upon because of a porclamation of the Social Revolutionists that they were about to begin a reign of terror in Moscow. Pskov was selected because conditions at Petrograd are almost as bad as at Moscow.

Referring to the shifting of the German diplomatic base in Russia, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says:

"The removal of the German Embassy from Moscow to Pskov sheds a lurid light on the seriousness of the political situation on our eastern front. Ambassador Helfferich left before the embassy staff because he feared for his life.

"The state of things he found in Moscow may best be judged from the fact that the Soviet Government, of its own accord, relieved him of the duty of paying the customary official visit on his arrival to deliver his credentials."

The newspaper plaintively adds:

"Moscow is in the hands of anti-German elements and the followers of the Social Revolutionists of the Left. This would show that the Bolshevist rule at Moscow is at an end, and this is the case not only at Moscow but in the greater part of Russia, if not in the whole Russian Empire. This throws a vivid light on the failure of the German policy in the East."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 12.—In spite of their effort to underestimate the importance of the Entente undertaking on the Murman Coast and in Siberia, the Berlin papers are unanimous in admitting that Helfferich's sudden return to Berlin is due to the seriousness of developments in Russia.

A Moscow dispatch to the Tageblatt says that Helfferich's journey was connected with the undertakings on the Murman Coast and at Vladivostok, which may seriously influence the future of Russo-German relations. Helfferich received members of the Soviet Government before his departure, and discussed with them the situation at length.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says that direct telegraphic communication between Moscow and Berlin is almost impossible, but that it is expected that Helfferich will return to his post after a conference in Berlin.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung observes that Helfferich's recall to Berlin means that a decision on the affairs of Russia is imminent and that the Soviets can no longer hold the rudder. The Deutsche Tageszeitung has been compelled to suspend publication for three days. The reason is unknown.

GERMANY BARS JEWS.

Great Resentment Expressed in Jewish Circles in Austria.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 12.—Announcement of the decision of the Prussian Foreign Minister that Jewish laborers will not be admitted to Germany from the East has caused resentment in all Jewish circles, especially in Austria, according to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau.

The Vienna Morgen Zeitung, a Jewish paper, says that this decision is of far-reaching importance to the Austrian Jews. It adds:

"The Jews were supporters of the Austro-German alliance, but must now alter their opinion regarding Austria's foreign policy. Germany does not permit Jews to cross her eastern frontier. Russia, on the other hand, has abolished all laws placing limitations on Jews. It is clear which side enlists our sympathy. Germany is the only European State which wishes to drive out Jews."

BURY GERMANS ALIVE.

Ukraine Peasants Take Revenge on Soldiers for Executions.

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STOCKHOLM, Aug. 12.—On a plea of being unable to restore any semblance of orderliness in the country until the peasants have been wholly disarmed, Germany continues to pour troops into the Ukraine. The disarmament is being attended by considerable difficulty from the fact that the peasants operate in widely separated bands.

The Germans are meeting resistance with executions, but they dare move only in considerable detachments because reprisals by the peasants are terrible. It is reported that one band of peasants after successfully resisting disarmament buried their German captives alive.

NEW RUSSIAN FRONT MAY BE ESTABLISHED

Washington Considers Prospects of Government of the North Are Promising.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The possibility of the establishment of an eastern front that will at least be a serious menace to the Germans is being considered by officials here, it became known today in connection with the making public of the full text of the recent proclamation of the "Supreme Government of the Northern Territory."

The signers of the proclamation are with two exceptions members of the Constituent Assembly representing the provinces of Novgorod, Archangel, Vologda, Viatka, Kazan, and Samara—a chain of provinces extending from the arctic to the region of the Don Cossacks in the south. This chain is in the form of a crescent, making a complete front of peoples strongly pro-Ally in sentiment and representing the best elements of the Russian population.

Officials of the State Department admit that there is reasonable ground for hope that the eastern front will be reestablished by this new Government, extending, as it does, from the arctic to the Caucasus and embracing millions of Russians who see the imminent danger to their newly acquired freedom, sought for generations, in the domination of their country by the German Government.

The flight of Lenine and Trotzky, reported today in press dispatches, is regarded by officials of the State Department as significant of the weakening, if not the utter loss, of power by the Bolsheviki.

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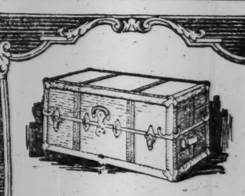

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An assortment of blue, gray, olive and brown shades in plain and mixture effects—serges, flannels and velour cassimeres—⅛ and ¼ lined. Not a suit in the assortment that can be tailored wholesale at this price to-day.

All sizes (32-44), but not in every style.

More Summer Specials for Men

350 Men's Negligee Shirts, 1.50
Superior quality madras in woven stripe and mercerized effects.

3.50 and 5.00 Men's Straw Hats, 1.00
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All Men's Bathing Suits Greatly Reduced.

You Never Pay More at Best's

OUR ARMY CASUALTIES ABROAD REACH 17,672

92 Dead, 143 Severely Wounded, On General Pershing's List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department today gave out four lists, containing 403 casualties, bringing the total for the army to 17,672. The grand total for army and Marine Corps is now 20,421. No Marine Corps casualties were given out today. The army casualties announced included 57 killed in action, 29 died of wounds, 4 died of accident or other cause, 2 died of disease, 143 severely wounded, 161 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 7 missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported	Aug. 12.	Total.
Killed in action	3,277	57	3,334
Lost at sea	291		291
Died of wounds	1,104	29	1,133
Died of accident or other causes	669	4	673
Died of disease	1,534	2	1,536
Total deaths	6,875	92	6,967
Wounded	8,969	304	9,273
Missing, including prisoners	1,425	7	1,432
Total	17,269	403	17,672

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED Aug. 12.

Army casualties given out today were as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION—57.

Lieutenant.

GROOGAN, EARL J.; Mrs. I. Groogan, Atlantic City, N.J.

Sergeants.

BEATTY, J. M.; T. Beatty, Worcester, Mass.
CLAYPOOL, T. L.; Mrs. T. B. Claypool, Kunning, Penn.
GREEN, BERNARD; W. J. Green, Bradley, Ga.
HAMER, F. C.; Mrs. I. E. Hamer, New Brighton, Penn.
HOCHARD, H. T.; Mrs. A. Hochard, Somerset, Penn.
SULLIVAN, F. F.; F. F. Sullivan, Collingsale, Penn.
TAYLERT, O. J.; Mrs. M. Taylert, Rochester, N. Y.

Corporals.

CAUDLE, J.; G. Caudle, Frankfort, Ky.
COX, BYRON C.; D. T. Cox, Darlington, Ind.
HOGAN, JOHN J.; Mrs. D. Sweeney, Chicago.
LOCKHART, O. T.; Mrs. G. Lockhart, New Brighton, Penn.
MONCRAVIE, S.; Mrs. L. Moncravie, Irving, Ill.
REININGER, A. S.; Mrs. J. Reininger, Chicago.
ROE, E. G.; R. Wilmoth, Surry, N. C.
STEWART, Le R.; Mrs. H.M. Stewart, New Brighton, Penn.
SNYDER, H. U.; W. E. Snyder, South Bend, Ind.

Privates.

ALEXANDER, R. B.; W. H. Alexander, Hickman, Ky.
ALLEN, A. D.; Mrs. J. F. Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
AURITT, NATHAN; Mrs. R. Auritt, Philadelphia.
BELLOWS, C.A.; E.H. Bellows, Framingham Center, Mass.
BLISSITT, T. H.; J. Blissitt, Juliette, Ga.
BOSE, FRANK; J. Bose, David City, Neb.
BRECKENRIDGE, C. S.; Mrs. A. Breckenridge, Chicago.
BRIDGES, W. G.; I. B. Bridges, Magness, Ark.
BRZYSKI, JOSEPH; S. Brzyski, Chicago.
CRAWFORD, F. J.; Mrs. A. Crawford, Philadelphia.
CRIPPEN, C. W.; Mrs. I. M. Crippen, Castleton, Vt.
CUMMINGS, W. F.; Cummings, Mossy Bottom, Ky.
DEVLIN, J. J.; Mrs. C. Havey, Philadelphia.
DECCA, DANIEL; A. Decca, Philadelphia.
FOLEY, E. C.; Mrs. F. Keaney, Woburn, Mass.
FORD, JESSE G.; J. Ford, Bumpus Mills, Tenn.
FRITH, T. R.; J. H. Frith, Nashville, Tenn.
FURMAN, T. J.; Mrs. E. Furman, Philadelphia.
GADBOIS, E. J.; Mrs. L. Gadbois, Chicago.
GAFFREY, E. C.; Mrs. J. H. Trass, Peru, Ind.
GAVAGHAN, J. F.; Mrs. A. Gavaghan, Philadelphia.
GRUNDEN, R. J.; Headquarters Red Cross, Bradshton, Penn.
HANSON, G. M.; L. Hanson, Ostrander, Minn.
HARRIS, EDWARD; Mrs. M. Harris, Chicago.
KEMPLIN, A. D.; Mrs. E. Kemplin, Athol, Mass.
KING, T. F.; James H. King, 1,515 Pacific St., Brooklyn.
LAUFER, H. W.; Mrs. S. Laufer, Beaver, Penn.
LEVESQUE, J.; G. Levesque, Fall River, Mass.
MORRIS, W. C.; C. I. Morris, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
O'HARA, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. O'Hara, Springfield, Mass.
PERRI, LUIGI; M. Perri, Chicago.
POWERS, DAVID W.; J. F. Powers, Richmond, Va.
ROCHE, M.A.; Mrs. E. Berhart, 22 Academy St., Newark, N.Y.
SANTA, JOHN; J. Matas, Whiting, Ind.
SARVER, WILLIAM S.; Mrs. M. Fleegle, Johnstown, Penn.
SCHNEIDER, FRANK; Mrs. H. Stoffle, Coloma, Mich.
SPIRITO, PETER; A. Spirito, Philadelphia.
STANISLSKI, J.; Mike Stanisl sil, 23 Diamond St., Bklyn.
WILZEY, CHARLES; Mrs. Brand, Livingstonville, N. Y.
ZOK, JOE E.; Gustave Zok, Osakis, Minn.

DIED OF WOUNDS—29.

Lieutenants.

KERN, THOMAS D.; J. W. Kern, Lexington, Va.
KORTZ, LEE B.; B. F. Kortz, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
MacDONOUGH, J. G.; M. MacDonough, 570 Park Av., N.Y.
MUELLER, BENJAMIN H.; R. K. Mueller, Alma, Wis.

Sergeants.

CLARK, ROBERT D.; Miss Myrtle Clark, Buchanan, Va.
LANDZERT, N. A., Jr.; N. A. Landzert, Mount Hope, N.Y.
PARKS, RICHARD; Mrs. C. B. Parks, Ellijay, Ga.
PURKEY, LEONARD O.; Mrs. R.D. Horton, Grey Bull, Wyo.

Corporals.

CUNNINGHAM, MARTIN J.; Mrs. M. Brady, Chicago, Ill.
RICHARDSON, T.M.; Mrs. A. Richardson, 7 Clark St., New'k.

Privates.

ANDERSON, F. J., JR.; F. Anderson, 4,907 11th Av., B'klyn.
BOYLE, W. J.; Mrs. E. Boyle, 22 6th St., Whitehall, N. Y.
COLEY, OSCAR F.; H. W. Coley, Fort Payne, Ala.
DAVIS, GEORGE R.; Mrs. C. L. Davis, Malden, N. C.
DILLION, WALTER; Mrs. Ollie Dillion, London, Ohio.
ERHARDT, LOUIS; Miss L. Erhardt, 536 E. 150th St., N.Y.
GEARHART, DONALD L.; Mrs A. Gearhart, Altoona, Penn.
GELDER, BEN C.; R. A. Gelder, Mooreland, Iowa.
KUEHNER, HARRY E.; Mrs J.E. Kuehner, Allentown, Penn.
LAVANCHA, CHARLEY; T. Lavancha, Gouverneur, N. Y.
LIENY, ALBERT J.; C. Pollitt, Decorah, Iowa.
MEEK, JOHN W.; Davis Meek, Catlettsburg, Ky.
MOORE, CHARLES S.; G. W. Moore, Short Creek, Ohio.
MUNDAY, LEONIDUS; Mrs. L. C. Munday, Holden, Mo.
ROSEMON, THEODORE; Hans Rosemon, Watson, Minn.
RUTLEDGE, GEORGE F.; William Rutledge, Farley, Ala.
RYAN, STEPHEN F.; Mrs. Mary Ryan, Philadelphia, Penn.
SIKES, HERBERT C.; T. W. Sikes, Wedowee, Ala.
STAMINER, JOSEPH; S. Palubiak, 705 12th St., N. Y.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—4.

Privates.

AVERY, WALTER A.; F. L. Avery, Quincy, Mass.
BARTLEIN, THOMAS; T. Bartlein, Pollo, Wis.
PICH, ARNOLD C.; C. Pich, Fort Worth, Texas.
POPPLEWELL, J. D.; Mrs. E. Popplewell, Detroit, Mich.

DIED OF DISEASE—2.

Privates.

MATHIEU, WALTER H.; J. Mathieu, Kewaskum, Wis.
SUEPER, BERNARD; Mrs. W. A. Sueper, Lindsay, Neb.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—143.

Lieutenants.

KELLY, LEO P.; Thomas Kely, Pueblo, Col.
NOBLE, GEORGE B.; Mrs. C. B. Noble, Roanoke, Va.
RACHEK, JOHN; Mrs. Rachek, care McDonald, Gov. Isl., N.Y.
WIRTHS, C. W.; Mrs. C.W. Wirths, 8 Garden Pl., Bklyn.

Sergeants.

ALLEN, NORMAN A.; N. C. Allen, Omaha, Neb.
CADELA, SAMUEL J.; Mrs. C. Cadell, Baltimore, Md.
JACQUES, LEO P. T.; L. W. Jacques, Greenfield, Mass.
MacDONALD, SHIRLEY B.; Mrs. M. Martin, Greenfield, Mass.
O'LARI, CHARLES F.; Mrs. C. F. O'Lari, Orange, Mass.
SMITH, EDWARD C.; Mrs. J. N. Smith, Macon, Ga.
SPARR, DONALD; F. G. Sparr, Cromwell, Iowa.
WILSON, VERNON; F. Dodd, Holladay, Tenn.

Corporals.

BARRY, H. G.; Mrs. Mary Barry, Worcester, Mass.
BENTLEY, OREN O.; Mrs. A. Bentley, No. Saugus, Mass.
BLAZEJOWSKI, THADDEUS; Z. Blazejowski, Meriden, Ct.
BROWN, HERBERT M.; Mrs. J. A. Brown, Ireten, Iowa.
DAMON, W. J.; Mrs. M. W. Damon, Concord Jct., Mass.
ERICKSON, G. B.; Marie Erickson, Chadron, Neb.
HANEY, T. S.; J. Haney, Grand View, W. Va.
KROUPA, JOSEPH; W. Hodge, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
MALLETTE, F. R.; Mrs. Eva Mellette, Torrington, Conn.
McCARTY, WALTER T.; A. T. McCarty, Glendale, Ariz.
MULDOON, THOMAS E.; Mrs. M. Muldoon, Whiting, Ind.
REILLY, THOMAS; J. Reilly, 226 10th Av., New York.
RETHERS, T. C.; Dr. T. Rethers, San Francisco, Cal.
ROBBIE, J.; Mrs. Jean Robbie, 146 Mariboro St., Boston.
RYAN, P.; Mrs. Mary Ryan, Waterbury, Conn.
STANTON, G. J.; L. Green, Turners Falls, Mass.
THORNBURG, ROY E.; E. J. Thornburg, Greenville, Mo.
SCOTT, EARL D.; Mrs. L. B. Scott, Greenfield, Mass.
SCHAUB, ALBERT; Laura Schaub, Lancaster, Penn.
WALTON, ALBERT T.; Miss Matie Hanson, Dwight, Ill.
WATTS, JAMES A.; William Watts, 417 E. 187th St., N.Y.
WHALEN, J. D.; Mrs. Cath. Whalen, Florence, Mass.
WILLIAMS, EDWIN; A. J. Williams, Corning, Iowa.
WOYSOCKI, VICTOR; Peter Woysocki, Somers, Conn.

Bugler.

MURRAY, C. J.; J. C. Murray, 100 L St., South Boston.

Mechanics.

LOAN, T. F.; Mrs. Rose Loan, Worcester, Mass.
NASON, J. F.; Mrs. Rose Brown, Worcester, Mass.
RILEY, E. J.; Mrs. T. Riley, Oneida, N. Y.

Privates.

AINGARELLO, F. P.; Mrs. R. Aingarello, Everett, Mass.
BACCHIOCCHI, B.; Mrs. A. Bacchiocchi, Milford, Mass.
BAKER, EARL; Mrs. J. Baker, Shelbyville, Ind.
BECKER, J. E.; Mrs. M. Gray, 247 E. 44th St., New York.
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RAW NEGRO TROOPS DROVE ENEMY BACK

American Regiment Coolly Met Heavy Bombardment as Its Baptism of Fire.

INDIVIDUAL BRAVERY SHOWN

Hail of Bullets Overhead Compelled a Lieutenant to Roll from Gun to Gun.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, June 20, (Associated Press.)—One regiment of negroes in the American Army, (number deleted by censor,) has had its baptism of fire on the fighting fields of France and acquitted itself so well that the French commander of the sector has cited the whole regiment as worthy of receiving the War Cross. This regiment's repulse of the enemy attack on the early morning of June 12 was briefly referred to in the official communiqué.

A later and official report of the engagement brings out interesting details and gives credit to the officers and men for fine fighting qualities displayed in their initial experience under shell and machine gun fire. The French commander of that sector has given the regiment the highest possible commendation for the results accomplished and the splendid fighting spirit shown by the American negroes.

For several days preceding the attack there were evidences that the enemy was preparing to strike a blow. Two days before one of the main points held by the regiment had been subjected to a strong bombardment of nearly 100 shells, gas, and shrapnel. Prior to the heavy enemy artillery barrage occurring on the morning of the 12th, our advance groups heard movements apparently of narrow-gauge track trains in the wood back of the enemy lines, indicating they were getting ready for an attack.

Every preparation had been made for meeting the move if it came. Besides the usual combat groups at the main points of the line, a special machine-gun section occupied a specially chosen position on a small salient projecting into the enemy line. It was accompanied by a combat group detailed from a reserve company and carrying rifles and hand grenades.

It was 2:15 on the morning of June 12 that the order to "stand to" was given, and all combat groups and the machine-gun section took their fighting position. The enemy artillery now opened a violent bombardment, engaging in a box barrage five of our main groups and the special machine-gun position. The lines of this box barrage are well defined on the ground, showing its outer circuit, with a considerable scattering of hits inside. The shells were mostly 77s, with some 155s, gas, shrapnel, and high explosives. One of our points received particular attention, probably by minenwerfer, the craters of which were two yards in depth and five yards in diameter. The artillery bombardment was extremely violent at the start and thence fell gradually until it stopped after thirty minutes.

Meantime, under cover of the artillery, the enemy infantry began its operations, adopting the infiltering process by which detached groups are thrust forward at a number of points instead of moving in mass formation. One group came on with two light machine guns, firing a rather intense fire into one of our positions. Another group was estimated to be about 25 or 30. At another point on our front a stationery enemy patrol took position, firing with two small machine guns. Now and then squads would dart forward from their gun positions. Eight Germans got up to the wire in front of one of our positions, and four others approached at another point. Besides these assult groups which reached our line, there were undoubtedly additional enemy forces in assaulting columns and supporting columns which were unable to enter the field.

The special machine gun group under command of Lieutenant L. E. Shaw was in one of the most exposed centres of the fighting, being under terrific artillery fire and the fire of two German machine guns. Lieutenant Shaw handled this very difficult situation with cool bravery. The enemy barrage was so close that it was impossible to stand up, and Lieutenant Shaw controlled his guns by rolling from one to the other. His two guns fired 5,000 rounds.

Under this violent onslaught the men stuck to their posts, carried out every order without hesitation, often under galling fire, and showed a high degree of skill with their weapons and coolness and courage. Each machine gun jammed three times, was partly disassembled and cleaned under fire, continuing in action throughout the engagement.

One team fired fourteen clips when the gun jammed. Reporting this to Lieutenant Shaw, they were ordered to clear the jam. While under intense fire of artillery and machine guns they coolly dismounted the gun, remounted it, and continued firing until ordered to cease. The fire of this machine gun section was doubtless wholly unexpected by the enemy, and this fact, coupled with the effective fire laid down, was chiefly instrumental in causing the withdrawal of the enemy.

There were instances of individual

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LEWIS ASKS VOTERS TO RETIRE WHITMAN

Republican Party Should Demand That Governor, Aided by Hearst, Stand Aside.

RENEWS ATTACK ON EDITOR

The People, He Says, "Will Not Believe a Man Who Attempts to Reverse the Facts of History So Often."

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis called upon the Republican voters of the State yesterday to repudiate his opponent, Governor Charles S. Whitman, at the primaries on Sept. 3, because the Governor's candidacy is being promoted by William R. Hearst. The Attorney General maintained that his disclosures in the form of affidavits that Hearst was the close friend and associate of Bolo Pacha and ex-Ambassador von Bernstorff made it necessary for the Republican Party to demand that Governor Whitman step aside as a candidate.

"The question is," said Mr. Lewis, "Will the Republican voters of this State tolerate for another hour the candidacy of a man whose nomination is being promoted by Hearst? If this war is to be won the seal of condemnation must be put upon all who have aided or abetted the German cause in any way; upon all who have given aid and comfort to the enemy, or those who have obstructed, hindered, prevented, or delayed the operation of the great armies of the United States, which are now engaged on the fields of France.

"Hearst himself sought to delay the creation and transportation of these armies to Europe. Hearst, the friend of Whitman, the promoter of Whitman's candidacy, embarrassed in every possible way the cause of the Allies down to the day when America declared war upon Germany and since that day. Hearst is promoting the renomination and re-election of the man who has been his instrument for the accomplishment of those purposes which are beneficial to him, regardless of the effect upon the party to which he owes allegiance and regardless of the interests of the State of which he is Governor. What did Brisbane say to Whitman at the conference at the St. Regis Hotel the other day?"

Commenting upon the affidavits made public on Monday regarding the visits of von Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha to the Hearst home on Riverside Drive, Mr. Lewis continued:

"Bolo, the French traitor who sought to betray the land of his nativity to the Kaiser, who obtained $1,683,000 of German money with which to corrupt the press of France and spread the German peace propaganda among the citizens of France; Bolo, shot to death by a French firing squad after his conviction of treason to his country; Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to whom Bolo applied for the money and who paid it over to Bolo to enable him to accomplish his purpose of corrupting the French press; Hearst, the friend of Bernstorff, to whose home Bernstorff paid frequent visits; Hearst, who entertained Bolo at his home, not once, but frequently; Hearst, the editor of The New York American and The New York Journal, in the columns of which papers the German propaganda was published almost continuously from the time the war commenced in 1914 until America declared war on Germany in 1917; these three worthies consorting together in the home of Hearst in his apartment on Riverside Drive; this is the picture, this is the problem with which the people of America are called upon to deal. What do they think of it?

Says Hearst Partly Confessed.

"Hearst, the friend and backer of Governor Whitman, the friend of Bernstorff and Bolo, entertaining Bernstorff and Bolo at his home. Hearst, the man who has supported Governor Whitman in his campaigns heretofore and whose representative, Mr. Brisbane, had a private interview with the Governor at the St. Regis Hotel only a few days ago; Hearst, attacking me in the columns of his papers for the purpose of promoting Governor Whitman's candidacy; this is the picture for the enrolled Republicans of this State to gaze upon. What do they think of it?"

The Attorney General characterized the reply of Mr. Hearst to the affidavits as "partly confession and partly denial."

"Hearst confesses," he said, "that his statement which he made in the most deliberate manner on Oct. 5, 1917, that he met Bolo only once, at the Sherry dinner, was false. He now admits that Bolo Pacha called at his home twice. Hearst confessed that he met von Bernstorff several times. He attempts to gloss this over by saying that he also met Jusserand and Spring-Rice, the French and British Ambassadors. I wonder how friendly the French and British Ambassadors were with the editor who defended the sinking of the Lusitania? It can be imagined how friendly von Bernstorff was.

"Hearst denies, however, that Bolo Pacha and von Bernstorff met at his home. Shall we accept his denial against the evidence which has been adduced? This is a question for the jury, and the public is the jury. I think the people will not believe a man who attempts to reverse the facts of history so often as Mr. Hearst. His statement of today contains a striking instance. Hearst says that it was the United States Government, and not I, who discovered that The New York Evening Mail had been bought by German gold to the amount of $1,300,000. This is an impudent and audacious falsehood. The facts were discovered in my office. I made them public. Hearst is a latter-day Barnum—he believes that the public loves to be humbugged.

"In Mr. Hearst's hasty attempt to overcome the staggering blow dealt to him in today's morning paper, he implies that I supported Mr. Mitchel in the last municipal campaign. He has no reason to make this charge, because he knows perfectly well that I had nothing to do with the municipal campaign of 1917.

Did Not Support Mitchel.

"It is of course true that Governor Whitman bolted the Republican nomination last year and supported Mr. Mitchel. Governor Whitman was an enrolled Republican in New York County and an elector at the municipal election of 1917. He did what he saw fit in connection with Mr. Mitchel's candidacy. Being a resident of Rochester, N. Y., and a voter in Monroe County, I did not participate in the municipal election in New York City in 1917. I not only did not support Mr. Mitchel, but did not take any part in the municipal campaign of 1917 and spent no time in New York City while the campaign was in progress."

The Attorney General yesterday received the following telegram from a friend who had attended the Oswego Grange picnic at Mexico, N. Y., on Sunday: "Two thousand farmers of Western New York, at a meeting of the grange today, acclaimed you as the standardbearer. Whitman scared."

William Church Osborn, candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, returned to the city yesterday from a trip through the middle, western, and southern parts of the State. Mr. Osborn said he had met with hearty response to his candidacy and was well pleased with the outlook. He will return to Utica tomorrow.

Russian Editors Here Punished.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—The Robitnyk Publishing Company was fined $250 and costs, and Paul H. Ladam, city editor, and Walter Saweszyn, managing editor, of the Robitnyk, a daily Russian newspaper here, were sentenced to thirty days each in the workhouse by Federal Judge Westenhaver today for alleged violation of the espionage act. According to Federal authorities, an article requesting all men to stop working was published in the paper during May. The editors denied the article was published with their consent.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 18.35 cents per pound.—Advt.

CHINA GETS BIG LOAN, KEEPS FACT A SECRET

Contract Signed with Japan for 80,000,000 Yen Denounced as Sale of Country.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Aug. 12.—The contract with Japan for a loan of 80,000,000 yen in gold has been signed after hesitation by the President. The Governments concerned are maintaining secrecy. In fact the Japanese Legation denies all knowledge, inferring that the transaction was unofficial, though a recent statement published in Japan shows how the interests in China of various banks are apportioned.

The 80,000,000 yen gold notes borrowed from the Japanese will be used by the Chinese as a reserve for the issue of 40,000,000 yen notes. This issue will be conducted by a special organ called the Chunghua Trading Company and supervision will be exercised by the newly created Currency Bureau.

The scheme is adversely criticised as selling the country to Japan. Moreover, it violates loan agreements with America and the consortium.

ACCOUNTS FOR $34,600 FUND

Mrs. Gavin, Golf Champion, Tells District Attorney of Its Disposal.

Mrs. William A. Gavin of 340 Park Avenue, the metropolitan woman golf champion, who gave exhibitions in golf playing to raise funds for the Drake Section Sanitaire, called on District Attorney Swann yesterday and gave an accounting of the $34,600 collected through the efforts of herself and her husband. The Drake Section maintained a training camp for women who wanted to go to France as ambulance drivers at Bayside, L. I. Miss Ethel Langdon Drake, head of the section, discontinued the camp and quit collecting funds after an investigation by the District Attorney.

Mrs. Gavin's accounting shows the amounts contributed, together with the sale of tickets, were as follows: San Francisco Town and Country Club, about $10,000; Los Angeles Country Club, about $8,000; Waverley Country Club, Portland, Ore, about $6,000; contributed by Drake O'Reilly of the latter club, to buy an ambulance, $1,500; Denver Country Club, about $2,7000; Seattle Golf Club, about $1,700; Spokane Golf Club, about $1,700—the Del Monte Golf Club, (Cal.,) about $1,600.

The money contributed by the Denver Country Club and Mr. O'Reilly were deposited in the Bankers Trust Company, New York, and the rest of the money was turned over by Mrs. Gavin to the President of the Western Golf Association while she was in Chicago. The District Attorney suggested that the money be turned over to the French Government for the specific purpose of buying French ambulances, thus eliminating all overhead charges.

DEFENSE COUNCILS WIN WILSON'S PRAISE

Further Use of State Organizations by Government Suggested in a Letter to Secretary Baker.

CAN DO MUCH WAR WORK

Their Utilization Will Render New Machinery Unnecessary, President Writes.

The Council of National Defense yesterday made public a letter from President Wilson to Secretary of War Baker, commenting on the work of the State Councils of Defense throughout the country.

The letter was written in response to a letter from Secretary Baker as Chairman of the Council of National Defense outlining the past and present work of the State Councils, and urging the further utilization of their machinery by Federal departments and administrations. The President's letter read:

My Dear Mr. Baker—I have read with great interest your account of the achievement of the State Councils of Defense and your general summary of the activities in which they are now engaged. It is a notable record, and I shall be glad to have you express to the State Councils my appreciation of the service they have so usefully rendered. I am particularly struck by the value of extending our defense organization into the smallest communities and by the truly democratic character of a national system so organized.

I believe in the soundness of your contention that in the interest of economy and efficiency such machinery as that provided by the State Council system for the execution of many kinds of war work should be utilized as far as possible by Federal departments and administrations. May I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the heads of all such departments and administrations my wish that when they are considering extensions of their organization into the States or new work to be done in the States they determine carefully whether they cannot utilize the State Council system, thus rendering unnecessary the creation of new machinery; and that they transmit all requests for action by the State Councils through the State Councils Section of the Council of National Defense?

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Secretary Baker's letter, which called forth this reply from the President, summarized the work of the State Councils from their institution shortly after this country entered the war.

"To accomplish this work," Mr. Baker wrote in part, "they have built up an organization uniquely suited to its purpose: Every State Council of Defense has active County (or equivalent) Councils of Defense under it, while in nearly every State the organization of Community Councils in the school districts, bringing the Government to the people and the people to the Government, is progressing rapidly."

Mr. Baker stresses the fact that the work of the State councils from their institution at the suggestion of the Council of National Defense shortly after this country entered the war instead of diminishing has notably increased in scope and in significance. He concluded as follows:

"It is difficult to estimate the importance of the service rendered since our entrance into the war, by these State councils, their county councils, and the multitude of workers banded together under them, whom we estimate to number at least 1,000,000. I feel sure that you, as their Commander-in-Chief, will be proud of their unique contribution in the war, and will use your authority to broaden the scope of their activities as conditions permit, so that they may go on to still greater achievements."

SCHWAB SHIFTS HIS STAFF.

Makes Piez General Manager of Emergency Fleet Corporation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Readjustment of the organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was announced today by Director General Schwab, the purpose being "to outline more specifically the duties of his assistants."

Charles Piez was named General Manager, which title he resigned to retain that of Vice President in charge of construction when Mr. Schwab became Director General. Howard Coonley was named Vice President in charge of administration, subject to the managerial direction of Mr. Piez. J. L. Ackerson was made executive assistant to Mr. Schwab in charge of shipyard plants, supply, wood and steel ship contraction, passenger transportation, housing, plant protection, and planning.

Since Mr. Schwab's appointment, Mr. Piez has continued in charge of office details. His appointment as General Manager, the announcement says, "merely recognizes a condition that has existed."

FOUND AIRPLANE WASTE.

Result of Inquiry Learned After Officials Return from Curtiss Plant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Many cases of gross extravagance and apparent careless expenditure in connection with airplane production have been discovered during the investigation by the Department of Justice, it was learned today, after the return of Attorney General Gregory and Assistant Attorney General Frierson from a two-week inquiry at the Curtiss plant at Buffalo.

Until the evidence gathered has been further analyzed, it is not certain whether grounds exist for criminal prosecutions, it was said. Officials take into consideration, it was explained, that the necessity for speed in producing airplanes and of a certain amount of experimentation may have justified some extravagances.

Charles E. Hughes, who is conducting the inquiry with the Attorney General, will return to Washington tomorrow and hearings here will be resumed. It is understood a number of army officers and others connected with carrying out the airplane production program will be called this week.

Woman Is Redfield's Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary Redfield set a precedent today by appointing Mrs. Agathe C. Stewart, of Port Richmond, N. Y., his private secretary. Mrs. Stewart, who has been Mr. Redfield's confidential clerk for several years, probably is the first woman ever to hold the post of private secretary to a Cabinet member.

GERMAN PAPERS ADMIT DEFEAT

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Continued from Page 7, Column 4.

Vossische Zeitung thinks that hardly a sufficient reason for the defeat.

The Cologne Gazette wonders what are the reasons for this regrettable happening, and, like many other papers, can only find them in the presumption that the positions which the Germans held for four months were not strongly fortified.

The Frankfurter Zeitung tells its readers to note how it was justified in its recent expression of opinion that Foch had not put all his eggs in one basket. It is now clear, it declares, that the western powers are still in a position to attack with strong and fresh forces. Even now, it adds, it is certain that Haig has only used a small portion of the forces at his disposal.

Semi-official Agency Explains.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—Presenting a picture of the Anglo-French plan of attack between the Ancre and the Avre, the German semi-official news agency, in a dispatch to Berlin, says that it was the intention of the Allies to overrun the German defense system along this front, which was only weakly fortified. It says that there had been no time to construct permanent defenses and that claims upon transport material had been too heavy to permit the carrying out of the work along the line. The dispatch reads:

"Under protection of a short but extremely intense bombardment the Entente armies tried to cut lanes through the German infantry and artillery lines by tank squadrons. Then the cavalry, supported by tanks, was to be rushed through the infantry line in order to reach on the first day of the offensive the high road between Péronne and Roye.

"Failure of that plan was due, in the first place, to the heroic resistance of trench garrisons, which at many points held their positions until surrounded on all sides. In the hurricane of fire all telegraph and telephone communications broke down. Signal rockets were invisible in the thick fog, and, while the gunners continued to put down a barrage fire before them, they suddenly found tanks upon their flank and rear, whose machine-gun fire caused terrible havoc in their ranks.

Officers Made "Last Ditch" Fight.

"Quick as lightning gun after gun would be slewed around and would blaze into the tanks at short range, while other guns would continue to let down barrage fire to impede the bringing up of English reserves. In other batteries the last surviving officers kept up machine-gun fire for hours, even succeeding in fighting their way through to the German line.

"The English and French began the second day's offensive with tank attacks, but, weakened by the losses of the previous day, they did not display the same vigor. Caught in the fire of German batteries, the shells of which raised black fountains around their tanks, their attack wavered. Several tanks were hit and burst into flames. Others turned tail. The infantry did not follow up properly and the attacks stopped dead.

"Only in the afternoon were the English, with the help of fresh troops, able to renew the attack. On the entire front from Morlancourt to the Avre waves advanced, headed once more by strong tank divisions. Airmen flew overhead attempting to smother the German ranks with a hail of machine-gun bullets.

"A smart parrying counterattack by German infantry followed. The fight swayed this way and that, but finally the British, despite the strong forces employed, were unable to make headway on the banks of the Somme and along the great Roman highroad.

"Further south the Franco-British assault against the line from Rosières to Arvillers succeeded in gaining ground on terrain which was extremely unsuited for defense. So eventually the battleground on both banks of the Somme, which furious British attacks could not capture, was given up voluntarily."

"Temporary" Stand at Montdidier.

The same semi-official agency, in a subsequent dispatch to Berlin forwarded here, says of the third day of the allied offensive:

"On the third day of the offensive the French launched a frontal attack on the German front between Montdidier and the Matz. As there was only a temporary defense, the attackers, advancing after a strong artillery preparation accompanied by tanks, met only our rear-guards, whose machine guns caused the enemy such severe losses that the attacks everywhere were arrested. After the most sanguinary repulse of the French assaults, our rear guard line was able, with slight losses, to withdraw many tons of material, to disengage from the enemy and withdraw.

"North of the Avre, Franco-British troops made the strongest efforts southward to take the new German formations in the rear and to the northward to roll up the German Avre front, but they failed."

Admits Whole Line Is Menaced.

The Allies attacked the "most invulnerable" point on the German western front, says Captain von Salzmann, in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, and, therefore, there is no question of the entire German position being menaced. He says that the decrease in morale from the giant apparatus of the Entente propaganda must not be underestimated.

The Cologne Volkszeitung says that as far as can be learned the Allies were not numerically superior and supposes that the fog and the mass attack of tanks caused confusion in the German ranks. It concludes that it is useless to hide the fact that the German check south of the Somme "hits us hard." In view of the number of prisoners and guns lost.

The Volkszeitung advises the people to keep up their spirits, indicating that Saturday was a day of depression in that city.

"In Cologne it was the day of the defeatists," the newspaper says. "With anxiety depicted on their faces they stood together, exchanging their fears and discussing the dark prospects."

Retreat "Serving Our Aims."

The military writer of the Berlin Zeitung am Mittag, in preparing the German public for a further retreat of the German forces, says:

"If to avoid further fighting we are withdrawing to new positions, thereby allowing the enemy to attack with great losses, we are serving our aims better than by sacrificing our best men in an obstinate struggle for pieces of ground. The decisive moment has not yet come. Therefore, all the recent fighting, and that to come, must be regarded only as milestones on the road to the final goal. Notwithstanding the abandonment of ground, precisely for these reasons our position has become such as to retain mastery over our actions."

Clamoring for an inquiry into "this reverse," the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, dealing with the allied offensive on the Somme front, says that to maintain the story that the German Army was surprised by the enemy drive is an insufficient explanation, inasmuch as it has been officially stated that the attack was expected and the German lines to the west of Montdidier were accordingly withdrawn.

How the general situation on the western front strikes Holland may be indicated by a cartoon in Saturday's Amsterdam Telegraaf, showing the American eagle, with President Wilson's face, in a deadly combat with the Prussian eagle, with Emperor William's face, the latter bird being in a sadly disheveled state.

Rail at Concealing the Truth.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 12.—German newspapers are asking pointed questions concerning the reverses in the west, and are caustic in their comment.

A Berlin dispatch to the Post of Munich complains of the attempts of certain German official circles to conceal the truth from the people. It says that this has done incalculable harm, and is largely responsible for the public bitterness. The dispatch adds:

"The same day that General Ludendorff confessed that our strategic plans had failed, Prince Henry of Prussia in a speech at Hamburg said the Turkish Attaché had just told him he considered the battle on the Marne a German victory. So the German public may choose between Ludendorff and the Turkish Attaché. It is painful to see private persons in prominent positions like Prince Henry trying to represent facts in a manner at variance with the truth. * * * It is ridiculous to suppose that the importance of the events can be concealed ultimately from the people."

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ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

A NEW FARCE IDEA AT THE PLAYHOUSE

"She Walked in Her Sleep" Mingles Somnambulism and a Flask of Melinite.

FARCE WITHOUT EXPLOSION

Clever Writing, Fresh Humor, Good Taste, and Real Charm, but No Climax.

SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP, a farce in three acts, by Mark Swan. At the Playhouse.

Charles Prescott	Robert Ober
William Bruce	Arthur Aylesworth
Dr. Keith	William Jefferson
Ted Lennox	Walter Lewis
John Arnold	Walter Walker
Daphne Arnold	Alberta Burton
Serena Lennox	Isabel Irving
Maude Bruce	Helene Lackaye
Manie C. saldy	Eva Williams
Katherine Prescott	Lelia Frost
Bell Boy	Albert Bushee

That rarest of things in farce, a new idea, came trippingly forth on the stage last night at The Playhouse. It was a real case of somnambulism, in which the heroine walked perilously on the outer coping of an apartment hotel, sixteen stories up, and, even more perilously, into the rooms and the lives of two young married couples. One saw it all. As impersonated by Alberta Burton, she was an utterly charming heroine, with a face so dreamily innocent, and a smile of such idyllic sweetness, that one would like to see her walk so forever—into the purview of other men's wives.

With this commodity of domestic explosives, mingled a flask of melinite, which was of such force that, if the flask was broken, the result would quite outclass the utmost Prussian frightfulness. This flask was the crux of a gigantic war contract, and—the sleep-walking heroine picked it lightly from the table and put it dreamily into her knitting bag. For, being a wartime heroine, she knitted even in her sleep. So the mad chase was on to recover the melinite—and the reputations of two sorely compromised husbands.

For an act and a half out of three, the farce semed quite the cleverest, neatest and most skillful in many a long year. Mr. Mark Swan's touch actually rivaled that of the Parisian craftsman. In the wildest extravagance there ruled a certain delicacy. The more absurd a situation, the more truly it seemed to be based on an entirely human foible, and to illumine it. The wit was fresh, and it sprang so nimbly and naturally out of the situation in hand that it brought all the joy of an impromptu. The stage direction was very capable, and the acting excellent. Yet at the moments toward the close of the evening in which farce usually reaches its climax, the tension was barely sustained, and so the effect seemed rather to fall off. With all that explosive material at hand, there was really no explosion.

Yet nothing is more certain than that there is a large and increasing public which welcomes real novelty of idea, cleverness of characterization, and fresh wit. In these such as Mr. Swan and his collaborator achieved in "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" is perhaps not to be looked for. But the qualities of the present farce are rarer; and there is, after all, more than the usual measure of hearty laughter.

Leila Frost played the younger of the jealous wives in a mood of bland innocence and reckless impulse that recalled Madge Kennedy. As the elder and wayworn spouse Helene Lackaye had a very vigorous character to deal with, and extracted much excellent humor. Isabel Irving portrayed quite the most sensible and refreshing mother-in-law known to the stage. A wise guy of a chambermaid hailing from the Bowery was interpreted on very broad but generally effective lines by Eva Williams. The men of the play were less subtly characterized, but Arthur Aylesworth managed to extract much humor out of the more experienced of the two husbands.

WILTON LACKAYE IN 'QUITS.'

His Acting Makes Effective a One-Act Play at Palace Theatre.

Wilton Lackaye came to the vaudeville stage yesterday in the week's new bill at the Palace Theatre, appearing in "Quits," a one-act play by Hall McAllister. He was supported by Charles Riegel, Cordelia Macdonald, and Joseph Culligan. The piece is a brief sketch that comes to a quick dramatic climax, which is made effective chiefly by the quiet, decisive acting of Lackaye, for whom the company provides a good background.

McIntyre & Heath, assisted by Otto T. Johnston, provided a succession of laughs in a conversational encounter entitled "The Man from Montana," in which a dissipated tomato plays a conspicuous part. "White Coupons" was a musical entertainment featuring Barrett Greenwood, Edna Pendleton, Judith Voss, and Billy Adams. Chilson-Ohrman, accompanied by Sidney Arno Dietch, sang a number of songs that drew applause; Janet Adair, in "Song Recitations," was pleasing; the Four Harmony Kinks were really, as advertised, a "symphony in color"; Joe Jackson and The Le Volos completed the bill.

TWO ACTORS HURT ON STAGE

Collision of Mechanical Airplanes Prevents Performance at Park.

Edward Mackay and Charles Stevens of the "Mother's Liberty Bond" cast were injured yesterday afternoon at the Park Theatre when two mechanical airplanes which they were trying out collided. According to report, neither man was seriously hurt, but the machines were so badly wrecked that the evening performance had to be called off.

It is expected that the play will go on tonight as usual.

'America's Best' Opens the Columbia

Dave Marion and his company of burlesquers opened the season of the Columbia Theatre last night with a typical Columbia show that seemed to be approved by the audience. Its title was "America's Best," and it included a succession of scenes and specialty numbers, in which the chief participants, besides Marion himself, were Frank L. Wakefield, Inez De Verdier, Eva Mull, William H. Cameron, Richard Anderson, Bobby Roberts, Lydia Bristow, Mabel Anderson, Ralph McKenzie, Charles Campbell, Helen and Warren, Ed Shields, Henry Plunkett, Mlle. Bartoletti, Thelma Seymour, Joan Feister, and Dolly Kennedy. The show ended with a patriotic tableau after Marion had delivered an address as a Four-Minute Man.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Double Exposure," a farce by Avery Hopwood, will open at the Bijou Theatre on Aug. 21, instead of the 26th, as previously announced by Selwyn and Company.

Alice Brady returned to the stage at Long Branch last night in "Forever After," a play by Owen Davis, which will be seen in New York soon.

The Hippodrome will reopen on Thursday evening of next week with "Everything."

Elliott, Comstock, and Gest will entertain fifty men who have been invalided home from France at the Century Grove tonight.

Five hundred members of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and 200 employes of the Edison Company will attend tonight's performance of the "Follies."

The Winter Garden Show, "Sinbad," with Al Jolson, will begin a limited engagement at the Century Theatre on Sept. 2.

Commander Truman H. Newberry, Jr., and a party of fifty attached to headquarters of the Third Naval District, attended the performance of "Getting Together" at the Shubert last night.

"Among Those Present," a melodramatic comedy by Larry Evans, Walter Percival, and George S. Kaufman, with Cyril Keightley in the leading male role, opened in Washington last night and will come to New York at the end of the month.

ORDERS GAFFNEY'S CAPTURE

Judge Malone Tells Commissioner Enright to Return Escaped Convict.

Judge Malone, presiding in General Sessions, yesterday started a Grand Jury investigation into the circumstances surrounding the escape from the Tombs of Vincent Gaffney. Ten persons, friends of the fugitive, are under indictment for assisting in his escape, but Judge Malone has made it clear that in his opinion some police official or prison keeper should have been included in the blame attached to the escape.

"The present status of this convicted felon is a serious reflection on the efficiency and vigilance of the Police Department," Judge Malone told the August Grand Jury. "Every day he is at large that reflection deepens. The escape of this convicted felon is a subject worthy of your investigation."

Judge Malone instructed the Grand Jury to go into the matter from "stem to stern," and to spare no one if found to have offended. Turning to Acting District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, Justice Malone said: "You will please notify the Police Commissioner that this court requires the immediate return of Gaffney in lawful custody." After Mr. Talley had carried out the court's instructions, Commissioner Enright said the department had fifty men detailed to the Gaffney case.

SHOT DEAD BY COAST GUARD

Oiler, After Swim, Would Not Halt When Ordered To.

John Schicski, an oiler on the steamship Freda, was shot and instantly killed yesterday by an armed guard stationed at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, because he refused to halt when commanded. Schicski had dived from the side of the vessel, and after swimming about came up alongside the pier some distance from where the boat lay. Private James Henry of Company C, United States Coast Guard, watched the oiler climb up the side of the pier. He did not know he was attached to the Freda, and as Schicski started to walk off Henry called to him to stop. Instead of obeying, witnesses said, the boatman looked back and then continued on his way.

Henry fired and the bullet penetrated Schicski's body. Henry was placed under arrest by Captain J. J. Hotovec, and will be held by the Coast Guard authorities pending an investigation. Schicski was 24 years old and came from Rockville, Conn.

CHARGED WITH KILLING SON.

Police Say Woman Also Planned Death of Herself and Husband.

The body of 8-year-old Christopher Metcalf and the unconscious forms of his parents were found yesterday in their home at 1,776 West Sixth Street, Coney Island. Gas was escaping in the room and letters on a table indicated that Mrs. Metcalf had planned to kill her son, husband and herself.

Neighbors declared the couple quarreled on Friday night, and yesterday Mrs. Joseph Arvizzove, who lives next door, directed a policeman to inquire at the Metcalf home, because she feared something was wrong. Dr. Levine of Coney Island Hospital said the boy's death was due to poisoning, but the police recorded the fatality as due to gas.

Charged with homicide, felonious assault, and attempted suicide, Mrs. Metcalf is recovering in the Coney Island Hospital. Her husband also will probably recover.

GERARD CANCELS SPEECH.

Objects to Announcement of Collection at Ocean Grove Auditorium.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, canceled yesterday an engagement to speak on "Face to Face With the Kaiser," at the Ocean Grove (N. J.) Auditorium on Wednesday night, because, he said, the management in billing the address announced that "offerings of silver and bills would be accepted." Mr. Gerald said that if the management desired to make money it should have made it clear that no part of the collection went to the speaker.

"I have been speaking all over the country," he added, "and never have I accepted a cent from any one for the work. I was disgusted when I saw the advertisement announcing that collections would be taken up. It clearly looked as if I was to be the recipient of the donations. When the manager showed my secretary proofs of the cards announcing the address the objectionable lines about the collection had been carefully sheared away.

"If the management chose to meet expenses, it could have been done in some other way. I bear my own expenses, and I suppose that during my speaking tours about the country I have spent several thousand dollars in hotel bills, railroad fare and incidental expenses."

PARROT TALKED FOR OWNER

Rival Claimant Could Not Make Bird Speak in Court.

A lively green parrot in a big gilt cage was brought into Jefferson Market Court yesterday as a material witness in a case brought before Magistrate Mancuso. Mrs. Mary Board of 318 West Fortieth Street said her polly escaped from her window three months ago and had been taken in by Mrs. Julia Lutman, a janitress at 320 West Fortieth Street. The latter declared a friend in New Jersey had given the parrot to her.

"Put the cage on the table and make the parrot talk," ruled the Magistrate. Mrs. Board said: "Cry 'Oh, boy!' Polly." "Oh, boy! Oh, boy!" squawked the parrot.

"Say 'Papa and mama,'" ordered Mrs. Lutman. But polly was silent.

"It seems to be Mrs. Board's bird," said the Magistrate. "Let her repay to Mrs. Lutman $3.50 she says she paid for the cage." Mrs. Board paid this and walked out with the parrot.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Police Department Band will give its first midweek concert in Central Park this evening, led by Edwin Franko Goldman.

Nahan Franko's Orchestra of 100 will take part in a tribute to Belgium in the city's concert at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. Eugene Ysaye will lead the Belgian hymn and Carlo Liten will recite the "Carillon."

Anna Case will give a benefit concert at the Larchmont Yacht Club next Saturday for the Larchmont and Mamaroneck Auxiliary of the Red Cross.

Jacques Gottlieb led his last concert of the Neighborhood Symphony at the East Side Settlement last evening, preparatory to taking up his duties as Recreational Secretary for the Jewish Welfare Board at Camp Upton.

3 AIRMEN KILLED IN PENSACOLA BAY

Two New York Men Victims of Accident When Seaplane Dives from Great Height.

FROM CLOUD INTO SQUALL

Ascended in an "H-Boat," Which Came Down in Nose Dive Instead of Glide.

Special to The New York Times.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 12.—Plunging through a lowering cloud bank and into a rain squall which appears to have upset the machine they were in, Student Aviators Garrett T. Mandeville of Minneapolis, Minn.; August Copp of New York City, and Guy B. Fraley of Genesee, N. Y., plunged into Pensacola Bay from an undetermined height, and the pilot, Mandeville, was instantly killed; the other two, rendered unconscious by the fall, drowned before they could be reached.

In what is described here as a great "H-boat," the three fliers ascended at an early hour this afternoon and were said to have entered the fleecy cloud lines more than once, although this is not announced officially. A rain squall, with lowering clouds loomed up about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the official version tonight states that the pilot's vision was obscured to some degree. Plunging downward, it is thought, to effect a glide to the sea, the machine did not level up when the effort was made, and instead of the glide, the flying boat came down in a direct nose dive, and was completely wrecked.

Pilot Mandeville, an experienced man in seaplane guiding, had been in three accidents at the training station, in Miami, but in each of them had escaped practically unhurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Lieutenant Francis Poindexter of Kansas City, Mo., and Mechanic Spencer King of Indianapolis were severely injured when the airplane in which they were flying crashed to earth this afternoon near the business section of the city.

The fliers were in a squadron of six planes sent from Wilbur Wright Field to fly over the corteges of Lieutenant Neil Adelsperger and Lieutenant Harry Herr, Springfield soldiers who were killed in an airplane accident at Fort Worth, Texas, last Thursday.

AIR MAIL NOW A P. O. ARM.

Department at Washington Takes Over Work—First Step in Nationwide Service.

The Post Office Department at Washington yesterday assumed control of the New York-Philadelphia-Washington air mail routes as the first step in plans for the establishment of nation-wide airplane mail service. The service heretofore has been maintained by the War Department.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received by air mail service from Washington an advertisement to be inserted in the "Help Wanted—Female" column. A letter was also received by air mail service from the Standard Aircraft Corporation in Elizabeth, N. J., in which it was said the corporation was the first American aircraft manufacturers to design and build airplanes especially for commercial use.

The letter said that in the initial flights of the commercial planes made by the corporation, the customary "tryouts" were combined with the actual "launching." It was said that the flight of airplanes from the Standard Aircraft field to Philadelphia, eighty-seven miles, was made in forty minutes.

BLOCK ICE WEIR PROJECT.

Canadians Oppose Change in St. Lawrence Water Power Rules.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 12.—Canadian attorneys before the International Joint Commission in charge of the water boundaries between the United States and Canada today blocked plans for a summary disposition of the St. Lawrence River Power Company's request to build a weir in the south branch of the St. Lawrence River at Massena, N. Y., as an icebreak. The United States Government, through Judge Koontz, special counsel, seconded the plea of the water power company that the joint commission should suspend the rule providing for thirty days grace between the filing and hearing of such applications, but the Canadians remained firm in their stand.

It was said that engineers had reported that the production of aluminium could be increased 6 000,000 pounds annually if the plant was able to work throughout the coming year, avoiding a three months' shutdown which had been customary because of ice-clogged approaches to its water power.

"If the United States was making this application on its own account, I should say aye, but, under the circumstances, I have no alternative than to object in the name of the Dominion Government," said Frank H. Kiefer of Ottawa. "Our experience with some water power companies has not been pleasant. They have obtained rights prejudicial to the public interests."

The joint commission will also take up the application of the New York and Ontario Power Company to construct certain dams in the St. Lawrence at Waddington, N. Y.

WILSON GREETS ITALIANS.

Tells Visiting Editors They Will See What America Is Doing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The party of Italian editors visiting the United States were received today by President Wilson. The editors were accompanied to the White House by Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador, and George Creel of the Committee on Public Information, under the direction of which the editors will make a tour of the country.

"Gentlemen, we are not here in the service of Italy," the President told the party. "We are not here in the service of America. We are here in the greatest of all services—the service which enobles all who engage in it—the service of mankind. You are going to have a chance to see everything there is."

The editors were entertained at a luncheon today, at which Secretaries Daniels, Lane, and Redfield, and Henry P. Davison, of the American Red Cross, were speakers.

Cuba Has Compulsory Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—The obligatory military service measure, recently passed by Congress, was published in the Official Gazette today, thereby becoming law. It affects men of the ages of 21 to 28 years.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.
For Weak, Anemic Children;
for pallid young girls; for overworked men; for exhausted, run-down women; for feeble old people; a helpful tonic si
Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"
Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists
Sold by druggists everywhere

OUR FLAG UP IN SARDINIA.

America Acclaimed at Opening of Charity for Sickly Children.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 12.—For the first time in the history of the world the American flag has waved on the highest peak rising in the middle of the Mediterranean, on the Gennargentu Mountains, 2,000 feet high, in the centre of the Island of Sardinia.

The American flag, together with the Italian, waved around the gigantic statue of the Redeemer erected on that mountain during the inauguration of the Summer Colony for Sickly Children, founded by the American Red Cross. In no other region of Italy as in Sardinia has the Red Cross rendered the American name so popular and beloved, those sturdy, rugged populations, whose sons have been the bravest among the brave on the battlefields, being most responsive to kindness.

The inauguration was presided over by Prefect Sasiari, representing the Government; Bishop Nuoro, and all the civil and military authorities, besides a large concourse of people, acclaiming America. The four wards of the Summer colony are named after President Wilson, King Victor Emmanuel, President Poincaré, and King George.

ITALIANS DOWN 5 PLANES.

Rome Reports Local Fighting in Italy and Albania.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The War Office statement issued today says:

Along the whole front the fighting activity has been moderate. North of Col del Rosso our patrols forced the enemy to retire from an advanced post.

Five hostile airplanes were downed by us.

In Albania, Saturday, we forced the enemy to evacuate the Jagodina bridgehead and to pass to the right bank of the river. Northwest of Berat, Sunday, we repulsed hostile parties.

VIENNA, (Via London.) Aug. 12.—The official statement from headquarters today says:

Flying over Feltre and the Seven Communes, Italian airplane squadrons attacked from low heights recognizable hospitals. Patients and other persons were killed.

MORE MEN TO GO TO ITALY.

F. D. Roosevelt Promises Additional Americans Will Be Sent.

ROME, Aug. 11.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, in speaking at the luncheon given in his honor Friday evening by Admiral Delbono, Minister of the Navy, gave assurances that additional American troops would be sent to Italy.

One of the purposes of his visit to Italy, Mr. Roosevelt stated, was to seek means of preventing enemy submarines from leaving the Adriatic, while it was also desired to find ways for keeping the Austrian fleet from operating against the Italians.

To Buy W.S.S. in Lieu of Jail Term

In the Bayonne police court yesterday Alexander Valeboy of 159 West Twentieth Street was arraigned on a charge of having assaulted his employer, Isaac Wulwick. When the Recorder learned that Valeboy earned $180 a month he ordered him to purchase $5 worth of War Savings Stamps every week for one year, or go to jail for a year. Valeboy said he would buy the stamps. The Recorder is Chairman of the local War Savings Stamps Committee.

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we have put on sale in these stores
3,600 PAIRS
of
WOMEN'S SHOES
and will close them out at the following prices
$7.85 $5.85 $4.85
No Approvals *No Returns*
516 Fifth Ave., cor. 43rd St.
411 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
Broadway, cor. 31st St.
Broadway, cor. 38th St.
1095 Broadway, at 23rd St.
297 Broadway, at Duane St.
BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS and back up the Boys over there.
SHOES

JUMBO MOTOR TRUCKS

Ever Ready and Dependable
A New 2½ Ton Motor Truck
SAXON MOTOR CO. of N. Y.
Distributors Metropolitan District
Showroom 1744 Broadway, New York.
Warehouse Service
226 West 58th St.
John Simmons Co.
Export Representatives
102 Centre Street

RULE OF WAR BOARD WILL STOP ALL KNITTING

Manufacturers Directed to Suspend Yarn Spinning—Army Needs Given as Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Industries Board today served notice on spinners of hand knitting yarns that because of the needs of the military forces no more woolen or worsted hand knitting yarns may be manufactured until further notice. The Woolen Section of the board has held up all shipments of yarn or wool by the spinners, and has started an inventory of the stocks on hand and the contracts being filled. The letter sent to the spinners by Herbert E. Peabody, Chief of the Woolen Section, and Lewis Penwell, Chief of the Wool Section of the War Industries Board, reads:

"To all spinners of hand knitting yarns:

"This is to advise you that the military needs of the Government are such that no more woolen or worsted hand knitting yarns may be manufactured until further directed by the War Industries Board.

"You are requested to report to the undersigned, Herbert E. Peabody, the amount of yarn you now have on hand, the amount of raw wool in stock and grade of same, and what contracts you are now working on. You are requested to refrain from making any shipments of either yarn or wool until you receive further notification from the War Industries Board.

"After the foregoing information has been received you will be directed as to what disposition to make of the yarn and wool you now have on hand."

EMPEY'S SISTER EXPLAINS.

Says He Got Commission and Later an Honorable Discharge.

Mrs. Albon M. Platt, sister of Arthur Guy Empey, yesterday made a statement to the newspapers denying that the Government had withheld his commission after he had been recommended for a Captaincy in the army, as it appeared from a Chicago dispatch yesterday. In an office at 220 West Forty-second Street, where Mrs. Platt is managing her brother's affairs while he is on vacation in the woods of Wisconsin, she pointed yesterday to a framed document, which was his commission as Captain, granted on July 13, and signed by Adjt. Gen. McCain and Assistant Secretary of War Crowell.

"All of these reports about my brother's commission have given rise to very disagreeable impressions," Mrs. Platt said. "Mr. Empey received his commission on July 13, and was honorably discharged on July 20, receiving news of his discharge at Chicago while he was on his way to join the division to which he was assigned at Camp Fremont, California. It was an 'honorable discharge' and for 'confidential reasons' which the Government has full right to entertain."

Long Beach Light Rate Must Stand.

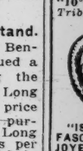
Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict, in Brooklyn yesterday, issued a temporary injunction restraining the Long Beach Power Company of Long Beach, L. I., from increasing its price for electricity for illuminating purposes supplied to the residents of Long Beach, from 15 cents to 25 cents per kilowatt hour. The injunction will hold until the suit brought by the village to compel the company to maintain the old rate can be tried.

THE U. S. MARINES NEED MORE MEN
Recruiting Headquarters, 24 East 23rd St.
J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
Final Disposal of Summer Fashions
Keen shoppers are buying for the present as well as for future wants
Suits: Smart models in navy and black serge, tricotine, Poiret twill and gabardine, suitable for Autumn
Formerly to $95 ..... at $48
STREET, SPORT and SEMI-DRESS SUITS, mostly light shades, an odd group, consisting of broken sizes
Formerly to $85 ..... at $25 & $35
Gowns: For street, afternoon and informal wear.
Formerly to $125 ..... $28 to $45
Fashionable models, including many high-class styles suitable for early Fall wear—of serge—tricotine—wool jersey—foulard—chiffon—taffeta and satin.
Dresses, formerly to $65 ..... at $25 to $45
HAND-MADE BLOUSES—AT ABOUT HALF PRICES
of handkerchief linen, voile, batiste and net, including models with real lace trimmings.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. at 8. Matinee Today at 2.
ALAN DALE, AMERICAN:—"I have never seen such a veritable audacity of corpesquiness in any other production."
PASSING SHOW OF 1918

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
She Walked In Her Sleep

LONGACRE 48th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:30.
"10° COOLER THAN THE STREET."—Tribune.

THE SPARKLING HIT OF BROADWAY!
THE BLUE PEARL
With GEORGE NASH.
"IS A SPELLBINDER. PLAY PROVES A FASCINATING MYSTERY WHICH IS ENJOYED BY CROWDED HOUSE."—Russell S. Porter, World.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. The Stuart Walker Co. In Booth Tarkington's Comedy.
SEVENTEEN
EIGHTH MONTH.

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Blanche BATES in GETTING TOGETHER

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On Sat., Aug. 17th. With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
John T. Murray—Laura Arnold.

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with ALMA TELL.

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SAVING TO WIN THE WAR.

In its zeal to make the rich pay the whole cost of the war, Mr. KITCHIN'S Ways and Means Committee is leaving practically untouched a vast fund from which great contributions should flow into the Treasury; and the revenue measure it is preparing fails altogether to provide that stimulus to saving which ought to be made one of the most powerful agencies in enabling the people to respond to the Government's demands for funds. The rich must save to pay their taxes—the committee looks out for that. But the rich are few and saving should become a fixed habit with all the people.

The saving habit can be best inculcated by consumption taxes, a source the Ways and Means Committee resolutely puts out of consideration. It is estimated that a levy on sugar, coffee, and tea could be made to yield nearly $500,000,000; the committee clings to the fetich of the free breakfast table, just as if we were at peace. Luxury taxes are all very well, but they will be paid by the few. It cannot be too insistently drummed into the heads of the members of the committee that not only must revenue be drawn from the many, but that the habit of saving must be impressed upon all. It is the imperative need of wartimes.

In the principal manufactures of the United States as classified in the latest Federal census there were employed, for the year 1909, an average number of 6,639,931 wage earners. They received in wages $3,434,734,000. Making all allowance for soldiers withdrawn from productive industries, more than offset by growth of population, and taking account of the enormous increase in wages and in highly paid war employment, it is safe to say that the wage earners of the country will receive this year more than twice that total. This vast army of workers, paid as it was never paid before, can well afford to make the small individual contributions called for by consumption taxes. It is just that it should pay its share of the cost of the war, for it will participate in the inestimable benefits of victory.

More important still, it would be an act of the highest wisdom to impress upon wage earners the necessity of saving, for the practice of free spending into which they have been betrayed by repeated wage increases is one of the causes of the high cost of living. Everybody has spent money freely during the last four years, and everybody, wage earners included, would profit by retrenchment. Prices will not fall so long as 100,000,000 people with plenty of ready money are equally competing with each other for a scant supply of commodities. Taxes levied upon a fairly broad range of what we call the necessaries of life would make the habit of saving universal, consumption would be diminished, and prices would inevitably fall, and with them the cost of living.

There will be a double benefit. All the people would pay a just proportion of the costs of the war, and all of them would acquire the habit of saving which we must consider imperative, not only now but through a series of years, until the war debt is paid off. Consumption taxes would be just, they are necessary if $8,000,000,000 is to be raised by taxation without harm to the country's industries; and the added outlay imposed would be very largely offset by abstention from extravagant or needless buying.

MR. WARBURG'S RETIREMENT.

With Mr. WARBURG'S retirement from the Federal Reserve Board he pays his debt to his profession twice. He paid it when he made personal and pecuniary sacrifices to accept the Vice Governorship, and he paid it again when he volunteered not to accept reappointment for reasons without relation to his efficiency. It is characteristic of Mr. WARBURG'S fineness of feeling that he relieved the President of embarrassment through either renominating him or failing to renominate him by volunteering the expression of his "belief that the interest of the country will best be served if my name be not considered."

The President considered the subject from May until August, and now takes the same view, with the expression of his "sincere friendship, admiration and confidence." As the President says, Mr. WARBURG is now "left free to serve in other ways" the country to which he has given such proof of loyalty and service. It will not trouble him to enlarge his services, for there are limitations as well as opportunities in office. There are now proposals to make Liberty bonds legal tender, to pay a bounty for gold production, to enact bimetallism, to deal with questions of international exchange in novel methods. As a master of the art of finance as well as of its science, there is plenty for him as for all educated bankers to do, not to mention the help he can give in floating billions of Liberty bonds. There are regrets for his retirement, but there are compensations, to him as well as to the country. It is rare, indeed, that a man is so complimented upon his retirement, and it is so rare because the quality of the service done is rare.

EIGHTEEN AS THE MINIMUM AGE.

The National Association for Universal Military Training speaks of "additional man power for our military forces overseas" as "the most vital need of the hour." It may not appear so to some people, to many people, we fear, when the Allies in the west undertake an offensive, drive the Germans back for several leagues, and take prisoners. While insisting that the enemy must be overwhelmed in the field, they utterly fail to realize that such successes as FOCH and his lieutenants have just now achieved are only steps toward the consummation, and that the way to complete victory will be long and toilsome.

The National Association's declaration occurs in a statement concerning the reduction of the draft age downward to 18. Secretary BAKER told the Senate Military Affairs Committee the other day that he had always considered that 19 was the preferred minimum, "and," he continued, "I have come to the "18 minimum only because it seems "necessary to get the men." The National Association for Universal Military Training declares for 18 as the minimum draft age, provided youths of 18 undergo training for a year before being called to the colors for active service.

Suppose a great emergency arises, such as confronted England recently, when youths of eighteen and a half were sent to the front, (where they fought like veterans,) would it not be well to have authority lodged in the President to send to France soldiers as young who had been trained for six months? Why not leave it to the President? The year of training for youths of 18 will meet with favor, but it should be qualified as proposed.

THE GREATEST OBSTACLE.

Recent weekly reports have shown that the production of coal was diminishing each week instead of increasing. Private consumers, weary of waiting, had begun to take a fatalist view, to think that they would have to be content with their first installment, perhaps, and resign themselves to the prospect of freezing next Winter. As for war industries and needs, their chances looked bleak. Operators blamed the miners, miners blamed the operators, apologists complained of the lack of transportation. Fall was near, nothing was being done. The highly academic Federal Fuel Administrator seemed to have disappeared from history. Not that that made any difference.

Mr. WILSON'S appeal "to all engaged in coal mining" comes at the right time. He tells the coal operators and workers that the danger arising from the present scarcity of coal is "the most serious that confronts us." There must be plenty of coal, or "our war "program will be retarded; the ef"fectiveness of our fighting forces in "France will be lessened; the lives of "our soldiers will be unnecessarily in"danger and their hardships increased, "and there will be much suffering in "many homes throughout the country "during the coming Winter." The operators and the miners must do their utmost. The miners should work full time every day and get out more coal than they ever did before. Deferred classification will be given to drafted mine workers whose work is essential, and they should accept that classification.

In no other way, as a matter of fact, can the miners do as much fruitful, cardinal, indispensable service for the country. Without their steady labors our soldiers cannot be carried or fed. Our navy, our army, our ships and shipyards, our airplanes, our guns, our munitions, food and clothing and transportation, the necessaries of soldier and sailor and civilian, victory abroad, comfort, health, cheerful, sound, and stable morale, depend on the ample output of this prime, military, economic, and social staple. Coal and plenty of it, is a condition precedent of our military enterprise and civic well-being.

"A great task is to be performed. "The operators and their staff alone "cannot do it, nor can the mine "workers alone do it; but both par"ties, working hand in hand, with a "grim determination to rid the coun"try of its greatest obstacle to win"ning the war, can do it." Translated into a score or more of languages—so polyglotic is mining—the President's appeal is disseminated among the men who mine coal, who transport it, who have anything whatever to do with its production and distribution. It reminds them of "the most serious" danger to the country at present. May they all work, and work together, with the utmost of their good-will and strength, work like beavers, work like demons, to avert that danger and discharge an imperative great patriotic duty!

THE FRANK IN MISSOURI.

It used to be said of Judge EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR of Massachusetts that his chief regret when he was on the bench was that he couldn't decide against both parties to a suit. Something of the same feeling may arise in the impartial observer of the recent primary election in Missouri. If that impartial observer can but rejoice that as a candidate for the nomination of United States Senator Mr. JOSEPH W. FOLK, a 100 per cent. American, beat monumentally Mr. XENOPHON P. WILFLEY, the present Senator, the justly punished signer of a pro-German telegram in 1917, yet the same just-prising looker-on must condemn both Senator WILFLEY and Mr. FOLK on another count. In behalf of the latter, 20,000 copies of a speech of his were disseminated under the frank of Representative FISHER of Tennessee. Senator WILFLEY must be condemned exactly fifteen times as much. Of a speech of his, 800,000 copies were circulated at the cost of the United States, of the easy, long-suffering American public.

There is a shortage of paper, but this sorry business of padding the Congressional Record, of padding the mails with deadhead stuff stuck into that omnium gatherum to be used as campaign "literature" never dwindles. Some of the very men who preach economy to others are not above using the franking privilege for campaign purposes. Will Congress ever get honest enough to restrict the franking privilege to letters on public affairs? Will campaign managers, Congressmen, and the tribe of politicians generally, learn to pay their own bills, and not sponge on the United States for the printing of and the postage of their campaign "literature"?

THE AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS.

The Austrian Socialists have never been so well tamed as their German comrades. The bulk of the party, and the party organ, the Arbeiter Zeitung, have long been of a strongly Bolshevist turn of mind. Last January, when it seemed likely that the gospel of Bolshevism might actually be spreading westward from Petrograd, when there were strikes and peace demonstrations in Vienna, when the Austrian Socialists were co-operating to a certain extent with the nationalist movements, a good many people thought of them as a possible factor in hurrying the dissolution of the Dual Monarchy, and in bringing about that revulsion of feeling among the people of the Central Powers which so many hopeful persons expected to bring an easy and speedy ending to the war.

The Arbeiter Zeitung has now published the answer sent by the party executive, through the Dutch Socialists, to the declarations adopted at the Interallied Socialist Conference at London in February. The terms of a just peace as the Interallied Socialists saw them would be accepted, on the whole, by the bulk of opinion in any allied country. They meant the liberation of oppressed peoples, the virtual destruction of the power for evil of the German military machine. The Austrian Socialists admitted that most of them were wholly just, but held that the war should not be continued to realize them. "The peoples need immediate peace," declared the party executive.

What kind of a peace? Why, any kind of a peace. It had no hope in a peace with victory, because, whichever side won, that would mean imperialistic annexations, a conclusion which it supported by arguments that entirely disregarded the recent allied statements of peace conditions. Nor was there any hope in a peace by understanding between the opposing capitalist Governments. That would be a little better, to be sure; it was the duty of Socialists, according to the Austrian party, to work for an immediate peace by understanding if they could get it; but to work for an immediate peace, no matter what its terms, "even if they must fall far "short of the demands of interna"tional socialism." There should be a League of Nations, with disarmament; Austria-Hungary should become a federation of autonomous nations; the Balkans should become a federation of free peoples; Belgium should be restored and compensated by somebody, it doesn't make much difference by whom; the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest should be annulled; Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, Italia Irredenta, and so on, should be treated by the principle of self-determination; but "we do not want "our demands to be obstacles to an "immediate peace, or reasons for "prolonging the war." Peace at once, no matter if it leaves the Prussian military party in control of all Europe.

In other words, another Brest-Litovsk. They talk hopefully of future possibilities of an overturn, but just now they are willing to give the Junkers anything they want. We have seen the consequences of unconditional surrender by the Russian Socialists, without effectual protest from their German brethren.

WAR AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

It is a clever, impeccably reasoned and convincing document of pith and moment, that "open letter from the Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party" to Mr. WILSON. There must be a good many millions of Americans who stared and gasped when Mr. WILSON wrote Senator SHIELDS of Tennessee that "our action on this "amendment will have an important "and immediate influence upon the "whole atmosphere and morale of the "nations engaged in the war," that the passage of this Federal Suffrage Amendment is "an essential psycho"logical element in the conduct of "the war for democracy."

What facts, unknown to the public, have brought Mr. WILSON to the expression of these opinions and the urging of them upon Senators? What secret of high import, veiled from the public gaze, converted him from a believer in suffrage by State action to a believer in and a preacher of a Federal amendment as a Democratic measure, a war measure? There must be many millions who "earnestly wish" with the anti-suffrage letter writers that "it were possible" for Mr. WILSON to make his reasons public.

The open letter writers recite truly the essentially and persistently anti-democratic character and methods of the Federal suffrage campaign. It is with Legislatures, with Congresses, by buttonholing, by high-moral lobbying, by feminine wiles, by threats, by influence and pressure on a few hundred legislators, that the accomplished and implacable boosters of the Federal Suffrage Amendment do their work. The people are too many, too hard to reach. In State after State the people have voted against woman suffrage. In State after State legislators have been wheedled or bulldozed into yielding to the suffrage. A minority working on minorities, what is there democratic about these Federal amendment suffragists and their movement?

The open letter writers do well to invite the President's attention to the notorious connection of socialism and woman suffrage, of pacifism and woman suffrage. Some of the most illustrious torchbearers of feminism in the United States are, or have been, tainted with these twin maladies.

The submission of the Federal amendment would be a firebrand division. How can Mr. WILSON regard it as a war measure? Hear the open letter writers:

> We maintain that there could be at this time no legislative act more destructive to united, single-minded prosecution of the war. Its passage by Congress would deliver over every Legislature in the country to an immediate intensive ratification campaign, to the prejudice of all public business. In outlining a policy, Mrs. CATT, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, boldly stated: "The Federal amendment means a simultaneous campaign in forty-eight States. It demands organization in every precinct, activity, agitation, education in every corner. Nothing less than this nation-wide, vigilant, unceasing campaign will win the ratification."

Queer sort of a war measure, that. One continues to wonder where the "essential psychological element" comes in. Surely Mr. WILSON cannot have feared that the psychological element of feminism would become generally pathological, as in the distressing and incurable case of the Washington picketers, manifestants, disturbers of the public peace and candidates for the psychotherapeutic clinic.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Plea for Draft Exemption.

There will be general agreement—there hardly could be anything else—with all that was written by Police Commissioner ENRIGHT in his semi-annual report about the heavy responsibilities that rest upon the police force of this city. As he said, New York is the one great gateway of the United States, and of North America, for that matter, and the welfare, and even the fate, of the whole civilized world depend in no small degree on the maintenance here of order and safety. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Commissioner, occupying the position he does, and realizing the steadily increasing difficulty he has in getting new men as good for police purposes as were those whom the war has already taken away and as those it still threatens to take, should view the future with some apprehension.

His presentation of the facts is strong and true. Not quite certainly, however, did it support his demand that the New York policemen should be put in an exempt class so far as the coming draft is concerned. As he contended, there are reasons, and good reasons, for doing that, even though it be not done with respect to the police forces of our other Atlantic ports and the interior cities. But good reasons are not always adequate or conclusive—they may be outweighed by better.

In this case the question is one of relative needs—of whether our policemen could render more important service abroad as soldiers than they can here as policemen. The answer to that question is not easy, and perhaps the Commissioner should let it be made by others who view the problem with a more widely inclusive eye than he does or should. If the winning of the war, or even the hastening of its conclusion, obviously and demonstrably depended on our policemen going to France, New York could manage to get along somehow, and probably not so ill, if every man now on the force, including the Commissioner himself, should sail today.

They Tell a Part of the Truth.

It is easy enough to criticise the German official reports on the fighting in France, but what they contain is usually true, even though many of the statements made are phrased with the evident intention of conveying a false impression. The plan followed is the familiar one of telling only a part of the truth and a carefully selected part.

For instance, when one of the allied forces captures a village only after several unsuccessful assaults, the Germans content themselves with mentioning only the attacks that failed. The last one they pass over in silence. And in such battles as those now in progress the fortunes of war constantly fluctuate along the long line, and there are numerous little local victories even in the midst of a serious defeat. So the German communiqués never lack for news encouraging to those looking for encouragement in that quarter, but for others it seems rather absurd to see good news in a listing of repulsed attacks, for that means defensive, not offensive, fighting, and defensive fighting has a habit of turning into defeat in the end.

Again and again, these days, the Germans have to offer their people at home the poor consolation to be found in the claim that retirements were according to plan and to prepared positions. That may be, often is, good war, but it cannot be called magnificent. It is simply one form of "might have been worse," which never yet made anybody really happy for long.

The careful reader of the German communiqués gets the news out of them by looking at the names of places. They tell where the armies are and whether they have advanced or retreated. But between the German reports and those of the British, French, and Americans the essential differences are usually rather small and about what are to be expected. The differences are those due to selection and emphasis rather than to lack of literal veracity. And, as always, the detailed news comes from the victors. That is partly from necessity and partly the result of human nature.

They Must Be Treated Considerately.

All possible encouragement is deserved by the patriotic women who are organizing, or rather who have organized, a "Land Army" for the purpose of remedying as well as may be the scarcity of agricultural labor created by the war, in this country as in so many others. The existing emergency is so grave that natural and commendable dislikes for seeing women at work in the fields must be overcome, and overcome, also, should be the tendency of many American farmers to assume that farm work cannot be done unless there are men to do it.

The men should remember that the original farmers of all races were women, as they are today among most primitive races, and they can return temporarily to their ancient tasks under the drive of war's stern compulsion. For women to be successful in farm labor, however, their relative strength must be considered and not too much expected of them. Worked too hard, they will soon wear out, but sensibly moderate demands they can meet, and have met, wherever they have been employed.

Their hours must be shorter, their numbers larger, and the fact that they cannot do as much, as a rule, as does the experienced and long-trained farm laborer is very far from proving them useless—except to those who have determined beforehand that the experiment of employing women in the fields shall be a failure.

How Not to Write to Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of what to write to soldiers may seem to most of us a worn-out topic, but in a letter just received from France I learn that over there the matter is one of vital importance still. The writer is my sister, a canteen worker who has been connected with one of the largest Y. M. C. A. huts in France for nearly eight months. I quote from her letter, in the hope that the terrible seriousness of the offense of pessimistic letters may again come home to us here:

> Here is a matter of great importance which I hope you will preach about on all occasions: It is more than criminal to write depressing letters to soldiers. One of the boys at the hospital told me about a friend of his who had written home regularly from the front. For some reason the letters were not received by his family. So the boy's aunt wrote him a letter which made him cry for two days. She told him his mother was sick and distracted with worry about him, and demanded why he didn't write. Isn't it unthinkable?
>
> The state of the mail service is well known, and the boys certainly deserve to get the benefit of the doubt. But, aside from the stupidity and cruelty of such a letter, it is dangerous from a military point of view. I have just heard of a very sad instance of a man whose wife wrote him such dreadful letters about her unhappiness that he deserted. He was found after some time, and if the usual sentence is carried out he will be shot.
>
> On the other hand, a good letter is a life saver. A man told me the other day that his sister had written saying she felt terrible to have her brothers go to war, but that she would disown them if they didn't, and he was absolutely in a glow with the spirit she had put into him.

If those of us who write letters to the front only realized that we put the sword into the soldier's hand or strike it from his grasp, our personal troubles would not seem so important to us, perhaps.

AGNES MILLER.
New York, Aug. 9, 1918.

Should These Women Vote?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your able editorial in this morning's issue, "A Policy of Division," brings vitally to the fore what the intemperate suffragists are trying to force upon the country by their unseemly clamor. Could any better argument be needed by the Senators of the United States to go slowly, before intrusting the lawmaking power to women who give indication of such lawlessness in their own personal behavior, and manifest inability to regard so grave a responsibility from any but the standpoint of their own limitations and desires? All the sensible arguments against—not only woman suffrage, but many other equally weighty matters—are met by such women with a light "Oh, I do not agree with you!" or "I feel quite differently!" Such women do not reason, they simply feel and assert, and that is the finality of their capability of rendering sensible judgment. Facts and standards count for nothing.

Let this epidemic of distemper alone and it will expend itself.

M. V. W. C.
New York, Aug. 10, 1918.

THE NEED FOR NURSES.

Considerations That Women Volunteers Should Take Into Account.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twenty-five thousand young women have been called upon to enlist in the army and navy service of the United States. They have been asked to enroll so that they may be ready to be mustered in at any time before the first of next April.

This call comes from the Surgeon General of the United States Army, from the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, from the American Red Cross, the General Medical Board, and the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense; all uniting in an earnest appeal that 25,000 women, between the ages of 19 and 35, shall enroll themselves in what is to be called the United States Student Nurse Reserve.

Recently it has been authoritatively stated that after a certain drive, in one sector, in one week 200,000 men were received in army hospitals. The work done in those hospitals, by surgeons and nurses, was so rapid and so remarkable that 80 per cent., or 160,000 men, were returned to the front to fight again. May it not be said that those nurses have done their full share in helping to win the war? Of course only trained nurses of the highest type of ability, and possibly of surgical experience, should be selected for such important positions. With us, fully trained and certified women nurses only are being sent abroad by the Red Cross. Of the 60,000 registered graduate nurses in this country, there were, six weeks ago, 12,000 in the army and navy service. Of these more than 4,000 are overseas, and upward of 6,000 are in cantonments and post hospitals and in special Red Cross service. The Surgeon General says that 25,000 more trained nurses will be needed for the army by the first of next January. Of course they will volunteer and go. Those who have faith in the nursing profession and in its patriotism have no doubt of this.

Only through its nursing service can a woman belong to the army and navy of the United States. Here she stands pre-eminent among women, for in these days she can have no prouder distinction, no greater privilege than to be in the service. But let no woman enroll herself as a member of the United States Student Nurse Reserve without thoroughly counting the cost. Unlike an enlisted man, she can resign should she find herself unfitted for her task, (this can only be known after trial,) in the event of marriage, or at the behest of paramount home duties. Otherwise she has enlisted for the war. She is under orders, and must often take exacting and unpleasant duties. She may be called upon to give life and health as her brothers in the army and the navy are doing and have done. She may be torpedoed at sea, or bombed by land; for we are dealing with an enemy who knows no respect for the Red Cross flag—that flag which, until now, has been respected by all nations as the protector of wounded men and those who serve them. All hail to those nurses who, knowing this, have chosen to stand beside their brothers at the front in behalf of a cause than which there is none nobler!

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER.
New York, Aug. 5, 1918.

A PLEA FOR BATTERY PARK.

A few green trees and just a bit of grass,
A flower or two, and, as the people pass,
Tired from a hard day's work, a spot to rest,
A kindly bench placed where 'twill serve them best.
A glimpse of water colored like the sky
That brings a thought of Heaven by and by
If one is sad and hope almost at death,
That blue brings comfort, and one takes new breath,
A good, deep breath in this fresh open space,
And smiles a little, and that dull, dark place
One works in, day by day, seems not so bad
Since here's a little grass, and trees. How glad
One is for these; it is not much, maybe,
But ah, if they could only come and see
Old folks who loiter there, children who play,
Tired working men and women, when the day,
The long, hot, stuffy day indoors, is past
Who on their weary homeward way at last
Just sit awhile. . . . Why, if these men, I say,
Could see it all with clearer eyes, then they
Would know, themselves, War's needs must never touch
That spot that helps the workers, not so much
For pleasure, since we're at dreadful War,
But just to keep them fit. *That's what it's for!*
To keep the workers going, day by day,
Those that are working here for those away.
What makes them healthy, good, efficient men?
Fresh air, sound sleep, a sight of Nature when
One's over-tired and on the same routine
Each day. So this old Battery, between
The days of labor, of fatigue, of heat,
Gleams always on a fresh and green retreat.
Men of authority, you can't, I know—
You *will* not—let this open-air space go!
Live there in thought: live there in sympathy.
Try to imagine what *your* lives would be
If you could never see the grass, the trees,
Nor ever feel or smell the salt sea-breeze.
Could you work on, be faithful to your task?
Try it yourself a little while—'tis all we ask!
Then if you think it's needful to the State
And there is not another place at all
In New York City, why, then close the Gate
Through which have come, hearing old Freedom's call,
Myriad peoples seeking Liberty,
Seeking the thing our sons are dying for.
If we destroy all symbols, why make War?
If we forget our history, why fight?
Remember, too, the poorest have a right
To God's fresh air, to beauty and to light.
Do not decide in haste, we beg you; wait
Until you cannot find another place,
And then, ah, still delay! Suppose, too late,
You find you did not need this space,
The trees all gone, the grass down-trodden, dead,
And you decide on some place else instead,
Who will replace the benches that are gone,
Who plant the trees or see the grass new sown?
No, turn your busy eyes some other way,
Leave the old Battery, good men, we pray.

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

MME. FOCH CABLES THANKS.

Gratitude for Aid to French Refugees and Predicts Victory.

John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the French Heroes' Lafayette Memorial Fund, Inc., made public last night a cable dispatch sent from Paris by Mme. Foch, wife of the new Marshal of France, supreme commander of the allied forces. It reads as follows:

John Moffat,
2 West 45th Street, New York.

I do not know how sufficiently to express to you my profound gratitude for your generous donation. This magnificent gift has been received with the greatest appreciation and will be invaluable for the continuance of our relief to the widows and orphans of this great war, who are, alas, so numerous and whose number increases each day.

Thanks to American generosity, which increases the aid that France gives to these victims and which she considers as a duty, much suffering has been relieved and the widows of our heroic defenders understand that they are not abandoned.

The task remains, however, very heavy, and the different phases and changes of the war continually involve fresh burdens, this year especially.

The help which must be given to those widows, refugees for the second time, the sending of children out of Paris on account of bombardments, the creation for this purpose of vacation colonies and similar responsibilities which must be faced, make us too happy when such help as yours permits us to look to the future with new confidence.

What a debt of gratitude binds us to the noble American nation, which has for such a long time brought its aid to the relief of our victims of war and which now gives us the best of its blood and pours it out on the battlefields in the fight against the common enemy. Such magnificent solidarity can only shortly be rewarded by victory.

Please again accept the expression of my very sincere gratitude.

J. FOCH.

The gift referred to is a considerable sum of money raised by the French Heroes' Lafayette Memorial Fund, of which Mrs. William Astor Chanler is the President. Mme. Foch is head of the French Refugees' Fund. Those who desire to give to it are requested to mail their contributions to James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer of the French Heroes' Lafayette Memorial Fund, Inc., 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

GIVE THANKS OF FRANCE.

Jusserand Sends Bastile Day Message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—France's gratification at the action of Congress in asking the celebration throughout the United States of Bastile Day, July 14, was expressed by Ambassador JUSSERAND in a communication transmitted through the State Department today to the House and Senate.

"The text of those resolutions," said the French Ambassador, "evidenced once more that moral kinship existing between two peoples, equally ready to fight absolutism, tyranny, injustice, brutality, and whose national fete days, both dating back from revolutionary times, have the same meaning, which is emancipation.

"We hope the end of the present conflict may not be far removed. We know that it will not occur before our common aims have been fully achieved and before what the Fourth and Fourteenth of July stand for has been definitely secured—the end of tyranny."

MUNICH 'PEACE OFFENSIVE.'

Professors Urge Move by Interparliamentary Union.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—A "peace offensive" has been started at Munich, according to the Tageblatt of Berlin. Professor F. L. Quidde of Munich, Professor Heinrich Lammasch of Vienna, and Bishop Frankrel of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, are identified with the movement. They have requested the General Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union at Christiania to suggest to the Interparliamentary groups of the belligerent countries that three representatives be appointed by a secret ballot from each belligerent to exchange views on peace proposals.

Professors Quidde and Lammasch and Bishop Frankrel have all been identified with peace movements in the last two years. The most recent endeavor to take steps preliminary to peace was by Professor Quidde, who, in March, was reported to have made a peace offer in behalf of Germany for transmission to President Wilson. This report was later denied and Professor Quidde was repudiated in governmental circles at Berlin.

The request made by the three sent to the Interparliamentary Union was printed in Austrian papers several weeks ago and was quoted in a copy of the Weser-Zeitung of July 4 recently received here. It reads:

"An interparliamentary conference would exclude all humiliation. With their heads uplifted and as full equals, the chosen delegates could appear, not to discuss the question about which side was the more to blame for the outbreak of the war, nor dicker over the individual demands of single States, but to consider the great interests common to all nations, if they were laid down in the declarations made by the President of the United States of America last year, without allowing themselves to be held back from their immediate task of the maintenance of the present generation by the deceitful fata morgana of a more favorable ideal or material future.

"Humanity faces the alternative of either the repetition of the world war in a still more terrible form, because of the frenzied progress of technic and the brutalization of customs, as soon as the nations have somewhat recovered their strength, or the establishment of a permanent peace based upon the principle of justice and an ordered society of States."

N. Y. U. WAR FUND $286,675.

Raised by Alumni and Students for Emergencies.

Alumni and undergraduates of the nine schools of New York University have raised $286,675 as a war emergency fund to enable the university to meet the strain of war conditions. Of this total, it was announced yesterday, graduates and former students of the School of Arts and Pure Science and the School of Applied Science have obtained $111,325 toward a fund of $150,000 with which to provide needed engineering equipment.

Alumni of the Law School, the School of Commerce, the University, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the veterinary college, the School of Pedagogy, the Graduate School, and Washington Square College are seeking a fund of $300,000 for current operating expenses of the university for 1917-18 and 1918-19. The grand total in this wing of the campaign now is $105,350. Undergraduates of all schools of the university have already raised $70,000, and it is expected that they will obtain a final total of $150,000.

WILL HEAR GAS CASE TODAY.

Service Board Will Seek to Have Injunction Made Permanent.

Argument on the application of the Public Service Commission for an order making permanent the temporary injunction granted to the commission restraining the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company from charging $1.25, or more than 95 cents, for gas will be argued before Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict at 10 o'clock today in Special Term, Part 3, of the Kings County Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

The application challenging the Brooklyn Gas Company's right to charge $1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas is regarded by the commission as one of the most important in its history, not only because of the effect on this particular company and its consumers, but also because of its bearing on similar situations which might arise in other parts of the city.

The Kings County Lighting Company already has an injunction proceeding pending which will be tried in October, and two companies of the Consolidated Gas Company system are known to have in preparation applications for injunctions against the 80-cent gas law.

TURN TO M'ADOO'S TAXATION SCHEME

Members of Kitchin Committee Convinced His Plan Is Better Than Chairman's.

80% ON WAR PROFITS

Present Excess Profit Tax to Stand as Alternative—Tax on Soda Fountain Drinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary McAdoo returned to his desk today after a vacation of two months. His presence was the occasion of a semi-official assertion that the Ways and Means Committee would adopt the Treasury Department's recommendation as to a war profit tax.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee who had followed Chairman Kitchin declared that they had learned to their satisfaction that the proposition advanced by the Treasury Department woul draise more money than the graduated taxes of from 30 to 80 per cent. proposed by Chairman Kitchin. It can be stated with authority that the draft of the Revenue bill will be finished for introduction in the House next week, and will contain the war profit tax suggestions urged by Secretary McADOO.

Mr. McAdoo will see Chairman Kitchin, probably tomorrow. If the latter thinks it wise, the Secretary will go before the committee prepared to support his proposition against the excess profit scheme tentatively agreed to by the committee.

Satisfied that this alternative war profit and excess profit plan would be written into the bill, Treasury officials today sent to the Ways and Means Committee a draft of such a taxation scheme. This draft, of a very technical nature, and containing 1,500 words, was printed for the use of the committee, with indications that it would be adopted without much, if any, change. In brief, this section, dealing with war profits, aimed to raise not less than $5,000,000,000, will have these salient provisions:

Eighty Per Cent. on War Profits.

The tax shall be 80 per cent. on the actual war profits, which will be determined by ascertaining the average annual profits for the three years previous to our entrance into the war. The average annual profits previous to the war will be considered as the proper basis of profits, and all profits since the war in excess of this basic earning capacity will be considered war profits, and will be subject to a tax of 80 per cent. Such a war profit tax exists in England and France.

It is further proposed that there shall be an alternative tax, the same as the present excess profit tax, of from 20 to 00 per cent., and that the taxpayer shall be required to pay the tax which brings the higher return to the Government.

It is contended that this system would bring the largest return to the Government and reach more concerns than any other system suggested. None of the large corporations, it was declared by the committeemen, would escape proper taxation, and small business would not be injured, as would be the case if the excess profits tax were raised to the rates proposed originally by the Ways and Means Committee.

"War profits are traceable to the war directly," it was explained. "On the other hand, excess profits are traceable only indirectly to the war, and actual experience shows that such a tax works against small business and in favor of big business. Excess profit taxes fail to reach the real profits in many cases, and often reach other incomes which have not been benefited by the war. Experience shows that capital deduction works a hardship on small concerns, which very frequently are under-capitalized, and in which brains, energy, and experience of members of the firm count more than capital. On the other hand, big businesses are very frequently overcapitalized or at least fully capitalized. The latter under the percentage capital system would not pay their just proportion of the taxes, while the small firm would pay more by reason of its small and inadequate capitalization."

Secretary Returns Confident.

Secretary McAdoo said he had been wonderfully benefited by his rest and had come back feeling better than at any time since he was a boy. The recent victories of our arms had inspired the whole country, he said, with firm hope in the ultimate victory of the Allies. Everywhere he had been in the last two months he had seen evidence that the next bond loan would be taken up by the country with as much ease as any of its predecessors.

The financial condition of the country, Mr. McAdoo said, was never more promising for the sale of bonds by the Government than now. The banks were constantly filling up with deposits, and their resources were now greater than at any time since the war began. We are having, he said, absolutely democratic banking, and a needed and worthy industry or enterprise can be financed now in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Oregon, or Florida as easily as it could be in former times in New England or New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—(Associated Press.)—A 10 per cent. tax on all soft drinks sold by manufacturer, producer, bottler, or importer, and a tax of from 1 to 2 cents on soda-fountain drinks were written into the $8,000,000,000 revenue bill by the Ways and Means Committee today. The proposal is to put a tax of 2 cents on each 10 cents paid for all soft drinks sold at soda fountains and of 1 cent upon sales of 7 cents or less. Near-beer and similar fermented beverages would pay 10 cents a gallon. The committee expects to raise from this source a sume close to $100,000,000.

The committee took the proprietary medicines and patent medicines out of the manufacturer's 10 per cent. tax and grouped them in a 10 per cent. stamp tax. The Government expects by this change largely to increase the revenue, although the tax rate is the same, because of the higher retail prices.

PINCHOT URGES 80% TAX.

Tells Kitchin That the Figure Is Not Too High for "Profiteers."

Amos Pinchot has written a letter to Congressman Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, urging that so-called profiteers in business be afforded the opportunity to display their patriotism by contributing 80 per cent. of their war profits to the Government under the new revenue law. The letter is entitled "New Patriotism for Old—An Apology for Our Profiteers."

"Last week we

SEIZE SUFFRAGISTS NEAR WHITE HOUSE

Police Arrest 38, Who, Gaining Their Liberty, Immediatcly Get Rearrested.

SECOND DISORDER IN WEEK

Woman's Party Leader Forecasts Further Trouble — Captors Rough, Agitators Allege.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Thirty-eight women, representing the National Woman's party, were arrested today when they attempted to hold a meeting in Lafayette Square in protest against the Senate's delay in passing the suffrage amendment. The police endeavored to seize the regalia of the marchers and the women resented this so vigorously as to cause the police to treat them rather roughly. The demonstration, the second within a week, almost approaching a riot, was quickly broken up by the police, and in the scuffle many of the women participants were rather badly handled, suffering broken fingers and bruised limbs.

As the departments were turning their thousands of employes into the streets, forty women marched with American flags and suffrage banners to the Lafayette statue, opposite the White House, to continue the demonstration interrupted by the police last Tuesday. Within a few minutes thirty policemen had hustled the marchers into patrol wagons and conveyed them to the District Building. At the building their banners were taken from them and the women were released to appear for a hearing tomorrow.

The women immediately returned to the square and were rearrested. They fought against their banners being seized, and it was then that the police roughly grabbed them and hurried them away for the second time to the police station.

The women most severely injured by the police, according to a statement made by the National Woman's Party, were:

Miss Edna Purtel of Hartford, Conn., whose wrist was badly twisted and whose finger was broken.

Miss Hazel Hunkins, Billings, Mon., had her wrist so injured that it was swollen beyond the possibility of telling whether it was actually broken or sprained. This injury was sustained when she was thrown back over a table by an officer reaching over her shoulder and seizing her by the head.

Miss Julia Emory, Baltimore, was swung back and forth against one of the iron cages and suffered a wrenched back.

Miss Gladys Greiner, Baltimore, and Miss Vivien Pierce, San Diego, were thrown upon tables and choked. Both were cut and bruised. Miss Lucy Burns of Brooklyn and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia were both bruised and twisted severely, as were, in greater or less degree, all the other women.

Mrs. George Koenig, Hartford, Conn., whose arm was so badly sprained by the policeman who arrested her last Tuesday that she has been forced to carry it in a sling, was again so roughly handled that the pain made her violently ill.

"There is always only one thing to say," Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, said. "We will continue to protest as long as our disfranchisement exists. Oppression and abuse at the hands of the law merely emphasized the great need of women for political power."

Those arrested included:

From District of Columbia—Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Matilda Young, Mrs. Agnes Chase, Mrs. Jessie H. Mackaye.

From California—Miss Vivian Pierce, San Diego.

From Connecticut—Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Hartford; Miss Edna Purtell, Hartford; Miss Elsie Hill, Norwalk, Mrs. George L. Koenig, Hartford.

From Delaware—Mrs. Annie Arniel, Wilmington.

From Idaho—Mrs. Margaret Oakes, Emmett.

From Illinois—Mrs. William Watson, Miss Gertrude Crocker, Chicago.

From Iowa—Miss Eunice Huff, Des Moines.

From Kansas—Mrs. Effie Main.

From Maryland—Dr. Anna Kuhn, Miss Julia Emory, Miss Gladys Greiner, Baltimore; Mrs. A. P. Winston, Mrs. James Rosenthal, Baltimore.

From Massachusetts, Mrs. Irving Gross, Boston.

From New Jersey, Miss Mary E. Dubrow, Passaic.

From New York, Mrs. Blanche Armstrong MacPherson, New York City; Miss Katherine Fisher, New York City; Miss Lucy Burns, Brooklyn; Miss Edith Ainge, Jamestown.

From Pennsylvania, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Dr. Sara Dockrey, Miss Martha Washington Moore, Miss Cora Crawford, Philadelphia; Miss Lavinia Dock, Fayetteville, Miss Kate Heffelfinger, Shamokin; Miss Mary Windsor, Haverford.

From Oregon, Miss Clara Wold, Portland.

From Texas, Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, Austin.

From Virginia, Mrs. Sophie Meredith, Richmond; Mrs. Mary Logue, Mrs. Louise Black, Mrs. Pauline Adams, Norfolk.

From Ohio, Miss Helen Smith, Cleveland.

DECRY THE MILITANTS.

New York Suffragists Denounce White House Disturbance.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party adopted resolutions yesterday condemning the National Woman's Party for the disturbances in Washington by suffragists, who have made demonstrations before the White House to force action on the Federal suffrage amendment. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City reaffirms its belief in the quiet educational methods of propaganda habitually used by its workers and found most effective in bringing about the splendid victory in New York State. The City Party therefore strongly protests against the militant policy of the National Women's Party and emphatically condemns its tactics as lamentably lacking in dignity, utility, common sense, and in that respect due the President of the United States as the head of a great nation.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Suffragist Party, who presided at the meeting, said regarding the letter of the Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party to President Wilson, taking him to task for his change of front on the Federal amendment:

"The open letter of the Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party to President Wilson is a mere repetition of time-worn statements without foundation, and deductions from false premises.

"The only point worthy of serious consideration is the covert attempt to throw discredit upon the patriotism of the men of all parties in New York State who voted for woman suffrage as well as upon the soldiers who fought it. The overwhelming majority given by all our men, and the two-to-one soldier vote cast for suffrage, once and forever refutes the constant charge made by our opponents that women were enfranchised in this State by the 'Socialist-Pacifist vote.'"

APPEAL BY GOV. GRAHAM.

Asks Public to Reserve Judgment While His Accounts Are Examined.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 12.—Governor Horace F. Graham today asked that an examination be made of the accounts for which he was responsible when he held the office of State Auditor. This followed the charges that there were discrepancies in the books of the Auditor's office when Mr. Graham closed these duties to become Governor two years ago.

The Governor issued the following statement:

"Inquiry having been made concerning my conduct of the office when Auditor of Accounts, I feel I should say something about the subject. I realize that I did wrong in the matter of handling my salary and official expenses and for this I am extremely sorry.

"It has just come to my attention that some of the vouchers, and in two instances the files themselves, had been taken from the office. I have never taken any files or vouchers from the office of the Auditor of Accounts and I did not know until now that they were missing. The books in the Auditor's office always showed, and do now, just how my salary and expense accounts stand. I have never made any concealment in that respect and the books have always been open to the inspection of the proper officials.

"I have requested Hon. O. M. Barber of Bennington, a Judge of the United States Court of Customs Appeals and my predecessor in the office of Auditor of Accounts, to make a thorough examination of all books and papers in the Auditor's office and to report the exact situation. I humbly ask the people of the State to reserve their judgment in the matter until Judge Barber reports his findings."

SHOT BY CANADIAN POLICE.

Alleged Defaulter Under Military Service Act Killed as He Fled.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—Amedée Picard, an alleged defaulter under the Military Service act, was shot and killed on Friday at the Village of Winslow by military police, who went there from Quebec to arrest him and his brother, who had failed to report for service. The men ran into the woods when the police appeared and refused to halt when ordered to do so. The brother is still in hiding.

It is said that in the woods back of Terrebonne forty defaulters are seeking to elude the authorities.

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Wonderful Light

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GOTHAM
GOLD STRIPE
HOSIERY

The Shop formerly located in the middle of the block has

Removed to 1 West 34th St.

Adjoining McCreery's—opposite the Waldorf-Astoria

SILK STOCKINGS *that* WEAR

Another Gotham Hosiery Shop at 504 Fifth Ave.

ANNA HELD DIES AFTER BRAVE FIGHT

French Actress Succumbs to Pernicious Anaemia After 7 Months' Illness at the Savoy.

BEGAN AS STREET SINGER

A Star in Light Comedies in Paris When 16—Her Debut Here Made in "A Parlor Match" in 1896.

After facing death for several months, during which she fought hard against the grip of pernicious anaemia, Anna Held, the actress, died at 5:22 o'clock yesterday afternoon in her apartments in the Hotel Savoy, her case having been complicated recently by acute bronchial pneumonia. Miss Held is survived by her daughter, Liane Carrera, 22 years old, who is also an actress.

Miss Held's last illness, which commenced in January, was at first reported to be due to multiple myeloma, a rare disease, with only fifty cases recorded in medical annals. Late in July a consultation of specialists convinced her physicians that Miss Held was suffering from pernicious anaemia. Dr. E. M. Overton then said death would probably be a matter of several weeks. Only her spirit, he added, had made the prolongation of her life possible.

Among those at her bedside yesterday were Mrs. Susanne Westford Allen, a sister of Lillian Russell, and Beatrice Brioncht. The funeral arrangements will be announced today.

Anna Held, who had sung in the streets of Paris when only 8 years old, following the death of her father, began her stage career in London about 1885, when she was left an orphan at the age of 12 years, and she was made a star in light comedies in Paris when she was only 16 years old.

She was born in Paris in 1873, after her parents had moved from Warsaw. She appeared first in Paris about 1889, and achieved a success as "Le Colignon" in a review at La Scala. It was her ambition at this beginning of a stage career to surpass Sarah Bernhardt, who was then in the full flush of her success on the Parisian stage, and Anna Held made frequent trips to the public hospitals to witness horrors so that she would be prepared for the portrayal of tragic characters. But before she had time to undertake her ambition to appear in tragedy she starred in comedies and farces became so great that she could not neglect that branch.

It was just as this time that the manager of the Palace Music Hall gave her a contract on the London stage and insisted that she sing a song in English called "Won't You Come and Play with Me?" The song was a success, and when Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., heard her sing it on one of his European visits he engaged her to come to the United States for a short engagement, and she made her first appearance here in "A Parlor Match" at the Herald Square Theatre in 1896.

Anna Held married Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., in 1897, and she starred in plays under his management for several years. Some of them were "La Poupée," 1897; "Papa's Wife," 1899. Later she took "The Little Duchess" and "Mam'selle Napoleon" on tour until 1905, while she was playing Mimi in "Higgledy-Piggledy" Ziegfeld and Joe Weber broke in their management of the show, and Anna Held withdrew. Then she appeared in "The College Widower" in 1906 and 1906, and in "The Parisian Model" for three years. She played in "Miss Innocence" in 1908, and then retired from the stage for a few years, spending her time at her home in Paris. She returned to the United States in 1912 to go on tour, and then appeared irregularly in vaudeville and on tour.

It was said that Anna Held received $1,000 a week for her first season here and that she received later $5,000 a week for work in moving pictures. She divorced Florenz Ziegfeld in 1913 and did not marry again.

ORDNANCE MISSION ARRIVES

French Experts Will Visit Plants Here to Foster Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Announcement was made by the War Department today of the arrival in the United States of a mission of French ordnance engineers and experts in the production of ordnance material. The head of the mission is Lieut. Col. L. Martinon, for many years in charge of manufacturing at the great French ordnance plant of Schneider, et Cie., Le Greuset. The other engineers on the mission are Captain H. Guillemin, Lieutenants Blanchat, H. Dutilh, and P. Berthier and Mr. A. Combier.

The purpose of this mission is to procure close collaboration between the United States and France in order to make the best possible use of the industrial resources of the two countries in the output of ordnance material.

972 GUARD OFFICERS OUT.

Baker Gives Senate Record of Discharges in Federal Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In response to a recent resolution, Secretary Baker informed the Senate today that of 16,971 National Guard officers, 972 had been discharged for various reasons since the guard was called into Federal service.

Of that number 464 were discharged upon the recommendation of efficiency boards and 476 were discharged because of physical unfitness for overseas duty. Thirty were court-martialed and two deserted.

A PRISONER IN HIS OWN CAR.

Albany Chauffeur Says Party Robbed Him on Way to This City.

A young man who said he was Eugene Farrelly of 428 West Fifty-fifth Street was arraigned before Magistrate Simpson in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny made by Walter B. Dayton, a chauffeur, of Albany, N. Y., who alleged that Farrelly was one of four men who held him up and robbed him while he was driving them in an automobile from Albany to this city yesterday morning. On reaching Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, he said, the men ordered him to stop. They jumped from the car and ran to the Ninety-sixth Street subway station. Dayton notified Policeman Corcoran, who accompanied him to the station, where he arrested Farrelly. The others escaped. Farrelly pleaded not guilty. He was held in $2,500 bail until Tuesday.

Dayton told the police that at noon yesterday four men hired him to take them from Albany to Hudson, N. Y. The fare was to be $17. As the car was approaching Hudson he heard a shot, Dayton told the police, and was ordered by the occupants of the car to get out. One man pointed a revolver at him while the others went through his pockets and took $24, he said. He was then ordered to sit with three of the men inside the car, while the fourth got on the front seat and drove to Poughkeepsie. There Dayton said he was again ordered to act as chauffeur and to drive on to New York.

AUTO MEN TO HAVE HEARING

War Industries Board Order Will Be Discussed on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Industries Board has received numerous telegrams from officers and members of the National Automobile Dealers Association requesting that before the suggestion that automobile manufacturers convert their plants to 100 per cent. war work by Jan. 1, 1919, is put into effect, they receive a hearing to state their situation.

In response to these requests the committee appointed with full power to act for the board with the automobile industry, has named 10 o'clock next Friday as the time for the meeting. The board also authorized this statement:

"The War Industries Board wishes the automobile dealers and every one else to understand that the letter to the automobile manufacturers was prompted only by labor and material conditions that made it imperative if the Government's war program is not to be interfered with. The board fully appreciates the situation of both manufacturers and dealers and desires to work no hardship on either. It will not deprive the manufacturers of stocks of material they have on hand unless the demands of the war situation require it. In that event the automobile industry will be treated as any other industry would be under like conditions."

ESTATE EXCEEDS $1,500,000.

Frederic S. G. D'Hauteville's Will Left All to Widow and Children.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The will of Frederic S. Grand D'Hauteville was probated today. While the exact amount of the estate is not known the petition stated the personal estate would not exceed $1,500,000. Letters testamentary were granted to Francis I. Amory, Charles Francis Adams, and Frederic S. Grand D'Hauteville.

The estate is disposed of entirely among the members of the family of the testator, the greater portion of it being left in trust for the use of Mrs. D'Hauteville and the two children. Mrs. D'Hauteville receives the use of the Newport estate during her life, and at her death this property becomes a part of the residue of the estate. A trust fund of $50,000 is created to pay the expenses of the Newport property, the balance of the income to go to Mrs. D'Hauteville, who also receives one-fourth of the net income of the rest and residue of the estate, while the remainder is divided among the children, and the principal finally reverts to them.

The testator's property in Switzerland is given to his elder son, Frederic, subject to a life interest on the part of Mrs. D'Hauteville. Mrs. William C. Rives receives $1,000, and a trust fund of $15,000 is created for the benefit of Ida W. Garve of Newport, companion to Miss D'Hauteville.

WOMAN FALLS 20 STORIES.

Elevator Man Who Tried to Save Her Is Mortally Injured.

Mrs. Annie Capthorn of 358 West Fifty-third Street accidentally fell twenty stories in an elevator shaft at the Hotel Gotham, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night, suffering a compound fracture of the skull and internal injuries which caused her death.

Isador Sohmer, 33 years old, an elevator operator of 407 East Fifty-seventh Street, lost his right leg at the hip by having it crushed between the elevator and the twenty-fifth floor when he attempted to rescue Mrs. Capthorn. He died later in the hospital.

Mrs. Capthorn is a sister of the hotel housekeeper, whom she had been visiting. She went to the door of the elevator shaft and in some manner lost her balance and plunged into the shaft.

Her cries attracted Sohmer's attention, who was on the floor above, and he started down with the elevator, arriving just as Mrs. Capthorn toppled forward. He jumped to reach her, and in doing so his leg was caught between the platform of the descending elevator and the floor.

Mrs. Skeffington Freed in England.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, who since her deportation from Ireland had been detained in Holloway Prison, has been released. The authorities informed her that she must not return to Ireland without their permission.

445,000,000 PENNIES RECORD FOR A YEAR

Output from Mints Up to June 30 Shows Growing Demand for the Small Coins.

DUE TO ADVANCE IN PRICES

National City Bank Gives Interesting Statistics on the Minor Currency of Country.

The announcement from Washington that 445,000,000 1-cent pieces were coined by the Government in the fiscal year ended June 30 lends interest to a compilation by the National City Bank of New York regarding the country's growing demand for these coins, of which the 1918 output was the largest on record.

The bank's statement shows that the number of 1-cent coins manufactured by the mints of the United States from 1793 to the end of the last fiscal year was 3,463,000,000, while the numer issued in the last six years is, in round numbers, 1,000,000,000.

The number of 1-cent pieces coined never touched the 100,000,000 line in any year prior to 1907. The annual average from that time to 1916 was nearly 100,000,000 a year; in 1917, 213,500,000, and in 1918, 445,228,201 pieces.

The number of 1-cent pieces coined from the beginning of the Government to date would, even if all were in existence and circulation, allow for each individual about thirty-three 1-cent pieces. Of course, the number actually available is far less than this, for it is quite probable that out of the 3,463,000,000 1-cent pieces coined by the Government, not more than about 2,400,000 are now in existence, or at least in circulation, making the present average per capita for all the people of the United States of about twenty-three one-cent pieces.

Half Cent Lost Popularity.

"Coinage of 1-cent pieces," the bank's statement said, "began with the first operation of the mints, the total number coined in the first period for which details are available (1793-'95) having been 1,066,033, and in that same period there were coined 142,524 half-cent pieces. The half-cent piece seemed to gain in popularity in the immediately subsequent period, for the number coined in the period 1804-10 was about as great as the number of 1-cent pieces coined.

"From that time on, however, the half-cent piece apparently lost popularity, for the mints soon suspended their manufacture, the 1857 dollar their coinage terminated. The number of 1-cent pieces coined averaged less than 10,000,000 per annum down to about 1855, when there came a rapid increase, the number coined in 1857 being about 18,000,000; in 1860, over 20,000,000, and in 1864, 53,000,000.

"Following the close of the civil war the number again greatly declined, being in 1870 less than 5,000,000; in 1880, 39,000,000; in 1890, 47,000,000; in 1900, 87,000,00; in 1906, 96,000,000, crossing the 100,000,000 line in 1907, making the highest record in 1910, with 152,846,216, while the total for the fiscal year 1916 was 131,230,000; in 1917, 213,501,000, and in 1918, 445,628,000.

"All 1-cent pieces now issued by the Government are of bronze. In the very early periods they were of copper, then for a comparatively short time of nickel, though the proportion of which the copper or nickel coins formed of the total is very small, the entire number of copper 1-cent coins issued having been 156,289,000, nickel 200,772,000, bronze 3,105,841,000.

Profit in 'Token' Coins.

"The 'minor coinage' of the United States, including in that term the ½-cent, 1-cent, 2-cent, and 5-cent coins, aggregated about 5,000,000,000 in number. Of the 1-cent coins the total number as already indicated is about 3,463,000,000, of which about 200,000,000 were nickel and 160,000,000 copper; of the 2-cent coins there were issued 45,601,000 of the 3-cent coins 31,378,000 made of nickel and 42,770,000 made of silver. Of the 5-cent pieces the total number issued has been of nickel 1,023,000,000 and of silver 97,004,000.

"All 'token'" coins issued by the Government are now of bronze or nickel, all of the 1-cent pieces being of bronze, all of the 5-cent pieces nickel. The use of silver for the manufacture of the minor coins was discontinued in 1874."

The bank points out that the face value of the "token" coins issued by the Government (the 1-cent pieces and the 5-cent nickels) is, of course, much greater than the value of the metal which they contain. In fact, the profit on the manufacture of these coins, together with a slight profit on the manufacture of the minor silver coins, (10-25, and 50 cent pieces,) is more than enough to pay the running expenses of the mints. The output of 5-cent nickel coins and 1-cent bronze pieces in 1918 exceeded in each class that of any earlier year in the history of the mints.

It was explained at the bank that the advance in the prices of many articles as a result of the war, had made the heavy coinage of 1-cent pieces a necessity. Newspapers, for example, formerly selling at 1 cent, now cost 2 cents, while an almost limitless number of articles, retailing until recently at a nickel, now cost 6 cents. Thrift campaigns also made a big demand on the 1-cent coinage, it was said.

ESKIMOS WANT NAMES.

Desire That Future Generations May Trace Ancestors.

Eskimos are not able to trace their ancestors back for more than a generation or two because the Eskimo names do not run from generation to generation, and in every Eskimo family each person has a separate name. This is pointed out by Charles Menadalook, an Eskimo teacher, writing in a recent issue of "The Eskimo," the only publication issued for the benefit of his race. The magazine is edited by Arthur Shields, a former New York newspaperman, who is stationed at Nome, Alaska, where his brother is Superintendent of Schools for the northwest district. Mr. Shields is attempting the novel idea of having the Eskimos write of their own customs.

Menadalook, who is a teacher at Kotzebue, says that the Eskimos call themselves "Enupeak."

"We learn that name from our forefathers," he continued. "It means 'a real human being.' White people are called 'Nalluakmeuit,' which means in English, 'people who come from white tan sealskin.' Our forefathers gave the white people that name because of the color of their skin, but called themselves 'Enupeak,' or 'real human beings.'

"Let us try to be 'Enupeak' in every right way we can. One way is to have an 'Enupeak' surname. We are not a real people because we have no 'Enupeak' surnames. In every Eskimo family each person has a separate name, so we cannot trace our forefathers a generation. We know only our grandfather's name, and hardly our great grandfather's name, because there is no family surname.

"We may be given a name by white people, but that will not be a real name to us, as we are 'Enupeak.' We must use our 'Enupeak' name for our last name. If we have no 'Enupeak' name, our name will sink as a stone when we throw it into the water. And then our next generation will hardly know our name.

"If we try to change our name into English names entirely our 'Enupeak' name will be peluk some day. I will have my boy sign his name by my name if he becomes a man, and then my name will run from generation to generation. Then if one of my family does good deeds people will know what family he belongs to."

WANTS CITY TO KEEP FINES.

Brooklyn Resident Seeks to Cut Off Humane Society's Revenue.

In an effort to prevent the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York City from paying to the Humane Society of New York money that has been turned in by the courts as the result of fines in cases where the society has been the complainant against persons convicted of cruelty to animals, William Seguine, who is engaged in the trucking business at 118 Clay Street, Brooklyn, filed yesterday with the County Clerk in that borough papers in a suit which he has brought in the Supreme Court.

In his complaint Mr. Seguine names Mayor John F. Hylan, Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen; Controller Charles L. Craig, City Chamberlain Alfred J. Johnson, and Francis P. Kenny, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the Humane Society of New York as co-defendants. He seeks to get a temporary injunction tying the hands of the city officials until his action can be tried in court and to prevent the society from continuing its activities. The complainant contends that the payment of the fines to the society is unconstitutional.

PRISONER LIVED HERE.

Aviator Shoninger, Held in Germany, a Graduate of Yale.

In the list of sixteen Americans held prisoner of war at Karlsruhe, Germany, given out by the War Department Aug. 8, there is included the name of Aviator Clarence Shoninger, and it is stated that his address is unknown. Inquiry has revealed that Shoninger's home was in New York City. He was graduated from Yale in 1915 and then served with the American Field Ambulance Corps, Section 8, in France. In 1917 he enlisted in the French Army, aviation section, and after obtaining a pilot's license, was made a Sergeant in the Lafayette Escadrille. On May 29 he was reported missing after having gone on patrol duty over the enemy lines.

A letter from Lieutenant Newhoff of the Lafayette Escadrille said:

"We attacked a patrol of Albatrosses slightly below us, and at the same time were attacked by a large patrol of Fokkers. I remained before I had noticed Shoninger on my right, but when we reformed after the combat he was missing."

Subsequently Sergeant Shoninger was reported wounded and a prisoner.

DRAFT DRILLS AT STADIUM.

Chance to Become "Noncoms" Offered to Men Liable for Service.

Men who are liable for service under the extension of the draft ages from 18 to 45 years, and those in the deferred classes under the original draft law may obtain training to fit them for rapid promotion when they enter the army by reporting for drill on Thursday night at 7:30 at the entrance to the City College Stadium. More than 300 men, most of whom are subject to the draft under the first law, are now being trained under Lieutenant John C. Lillienthal of Company D of the 71st Regiment of the New York Guard. Seventy-five of the men who received training under him before being called to training camps are now noncommissioned officers. Three young men who took the course at the stadium are officers in the army.

Drilling takes place between 8 and 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and between 10 and 12 o'clock on Sunday morning. Those who enter the corps are not required to obligate themselves in any way. Guns are supplied, but uniforms are not required, and those who report for training should do so in old clothes. The training at the Stadium was started by Local Draft Board No. 170, and has been conducted since the beginning by Lieutenant Lillienthal, who volunteered for the work when Chairman Irwin Kurtz of the Draft Board asked for an officer to help.

DENIES LOSS OF 150 U-BOATS

German Paper Disputes Figures Given by British Premier.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.—With reference to the recent statement by Premier Lloyd George in the British House of Commons that 150 German submarines had been sunk, the Düsseldorf Nachrichten's Berlin correspondent says:

"We are able to state definitely that the enemy's anti-U-boat war cannot show any such success."

Give Edison Solid Gold Model.

A solid gold model of the Ediphone was presented to Thomas A. Edison yesterday by representatives of the national sales and distribution organization, who had gathered at the plant in West Orange, N. J., to celebrate the forty-first anniversary of the invention which was directly responsible for the phonograph. The presentation was made by Edwin C. Barnes, who referred to the day in 1877 when Mr. Edison first made the little tinfoil box say "Mary had a little lamb."

Mrs. L. P. Morton Dangerously Ill.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Annie Street Morton, wife of Levi P. Morton, former Governor of New York and former Vice President of the United States, is dangerously ill at their country home, Ellerslie, near Rhinebeck.

Miss Ballard to Wed Ensign Blake.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Phelps of New York and Camden, Me., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Carter Ballard, to Octave Blake, Ensign in the United States Naval Flying Corps, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel O. Blake of 995 Madison Avenue. Miss Ballard made her debut two seasons ago and is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Blake is a member of the class of '18 at Princeton, but left the university a year ago last Spring to enlist. He is stationed at Key West, Fla.

Hunt-Thorndike Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Merrick Hunt of Auburn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine, to W. T. Sherman Thorndike of Boston. Mr. Thorndike is a graduate of Harvard, and when he completes his medical training in the Harvard Medical School will enter the army. He is a grandson of the late General Sherman. Miss Hunt is a junior at Smith College.

Marne-Lafayette Day Dinner.

To celebrate Lafayette Day, the 161st anniversary of the birth of the Marquis of Lafayette, the France-America Society will give a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday, Sept. 6, which is also the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne. The French Ambassador will be the guest of honor. Representatives of the Entente powers will attend. F. Cunliffe-Owen is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The directors of the society include Robert Bacon, Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, Frederic R. Coudert, Paul D. Cravath, Chauncey M. Depew, John H. Finley, Myron T. Herrick, J. Pierpont Morgan, Elihu Root, W. K. Vanderbilt, Henry van Dyke, Whitney Warren, Henry White, and George T. Wilson.

McCabe's Mind Upset by Millions.

A commission in lunacy to inquire into the mental condition of James J. McCabe of 429 West 147th Street, was named yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Guy on testimony by Dr. H. Valentine Wildman, alienist, that Mr. McCabe believes he is worth $36,000,000 and that he will soon make a coup in the stock market that will enable him to leave $10,000,000 to each of his four children. He owns real estate worth $239,500 and personal property valued at $305,000 and now lives with his son, James J. McCabe, Jr., at Deal, N. J.

Effingham Maynard.

Effingham Maynard, a retired member of the publishing firm of Maynard, Merrill & Co., died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital in his forty-second year. Mr. Maynard was a son of the late Effingham Maynard. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1898 and then entered the publishing house.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

NAEGELI—FRANCISCO.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Houston Francisco of Great Notch, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Vida Catherine, to Ernest Naegeli of Little Falls, N. J., and Zurich, Switzerland.

Married.

BENOIT—PRIMROSE.—On Sunday, April 14, 1918, at St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, Florence D. Primrose, daughter of Anna Primrose, to C. Edward Benoit, son of Henry and Fannie Benoit of 170 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

BERNHARDI—MacPHERSON.—At St. Raymond's, Lynbrook, L. I., Aug. 11, by Rev. Michael A. O'Reilly, S. J., assisted by Rev. John M. Scheffel, Florence Ruth, daughter of Mrs. Carolyn MacPherson, to Ernest Francis Bernhardi.

JONES—JEQUIER.—On July 20, 1918, at Neufchatel, Switzerland, Yvonne Jequier, daughter of the late M. Jequier and Miss Jequier de Pierre, to Leonard Chesteg Jones of New York, son of the late Dr. S. Beach Jones and Mrs. Jones.

KAYS—VAN BLARCOM.—On Aug. 10, 1918, at her residence in Newton, N. J., by the Rev. Clarence Rouse, Kate, only daughter of the late Captain Lewis and the late Mary Thomson Van Blarcom, to Henry Thomas Kays, son of Thomas M. and the late Maria Ryerson Anderson Kays.

RAVEN—PERKINS.—On Saturday, Aug. 10, at Trinity Church, Boston, Winifred Storrs, daughter of Mrs. Frederick J. Perkins of Hartford, Conn., to Anton Adolph Raven, Jr., United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

SPOOR—SHAW.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Shaw of Ridgewood, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter Melba to Mr. E. Herbert Spoor, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10.

Died.

ANDERBERG.—At Mount Vernon, Aug. 11, Erland Anderberg, age 67 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 28 South Terrace Av., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BRODE.—Emanuel, Intelligence Service, 30th Infantry, killed in action on July 15, beloved son of Aron and Betty, and brother of Moses J., Celia and Max L., in his twenty-fourth year.

BROWN.—At Riverhead, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 12, 1918, Joseph Addison Brown, aged 68 years. Services will be held at his late residence, on Union Av., Wednesday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

BROWNELL.—Suddenly, at Manchester, Conn., on Aug. 11, 1918, Willis L. Brownell, formerly of East Orange. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Prescott, 312 Park Av., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.

BRYANT.—Major William A. Bryant of Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 11. Funeral Tuesday, 2 o'clock, at All Souls Unitarian Chapel, 4th Av. and 20th St.

BRYANT.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Major William A. Bryant, Eighth Company, at All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., on Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AUSTIN E. ROGERS, Secretary.

COX.—After a lingering illness, Sidney Cox, age 54. Services at Bennet's Chapel, 295 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 10:30 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

FESLER.—Joel Barlow, beloved husband of Mrs. Joel B. Fesler. THIS (TUESDAY) FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway, 66th-67th Sts., Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 11, 1918, Samuel Flanagan, beloved husband of Susanna Flanagan. Funeral services at his late residence, 161 North Parkway, East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock.

HARRISON.—At Lakeville, Conn., Aug. 12, Mary E. Welch, wife of George D. Harrison. Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at her late home in Lakeville.

HARRISON.—On Monday, Aug. 12, at his Summer residence, 1,528 Point Breeze Place, Far Rockaway, Long Island, Michael, beloved husband of Agnes P. Donovan, and son of the late Michael and Teresa Harrison in the 68th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HELD.—Anna Held, Monday afternoon, Aug. 12, 1918, at the Hotel Savoy, after a lingering illness. Remains lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's.) Notice of funeral later.

HILL.—George R. Hill of 224 Broad St., Newark, Tuesday last, Aug. 6, at Northwood Ridge, N. H., aged 67 years. Funeral at that place on Saturday, Aug. 10.

HUGHES.—Thomas J., died Thursday at Richmond, Va. He was identified for many years with the English crockery business. Survived by his wife and daughter. Funeral 2 P. M. Tuesday, Honeywell & Painter, 969 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ISOLA.—On Monday, Aug. 12, 1918, Grace Isola, beloved wife of Louis Isola. Funeral from her late residence, 1,184 East 38th St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, thence to St. Jerome's Church, where a high requiem mass will be celebrated at 9:30 A. M.

JACOBS. — Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 11, Charles H. Jacobs, beloved husband of Selina Desmond. Funeral services at his late residence, 28 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

KEOGH.—At Asheville, N. C., on Aug. 9, Alexander Keogh, eldest son of Martin Joseph Keogh and the late Mary Whiting Keogh, in the 36th year of his age. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KEILHOLZ.—Suddenly at 309 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, in his 39th year, William F., son of the late William F. and Lina Keilholz, and husband of Franc W. Keilholz. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Avenue, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1918, at 10 A. M.

KIERNAN.—Rose. Funeral from John J. Fox's chapel, 1,906 Bathgate Av., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

KOCH.—On Aug. 12, Henry Koch, beloved husband of Stella Koch, and devoted father of Hilda and Henry, Jr. Funeral services Wednesday, 10 A. M., at Far Rockaway Cottage. Interment private. Cleveland and San Francisco papers please copy.

LARREMORE.—Suddenly, at his home, 324 West 103d St., on Sunday, Aug. 11, 1918, Wilbur, beloved husband of Susie A. Larremore and son of the late Richard L. and Caroline Larremore. Funeral private.

LETSON.—On Aug. 10, 1918, Elsa Gertrude, beloved wife of Fred M. Letson and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Hugle. Funeral services at University Heights Presbyterian Church, 181st St. and University Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 2 P. M. Plainfield and New Brunswick (N. J.) papers please copy.

LONDON.—Clara, (nee Huebsch,) beloved wife of Neuman, devoted mother of Sol, Bertha Rosenfeld, Florence Rasker, Otto, and Leo, and dear sister of Morris Huebsch and Marie Goldsmitt, at Edgemere, L. I., Aug. 13. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MASTERS.—On Monday, Aug. 12, Joseph W., beloved husband of Josephine Masters, in his sixty-sixth year. Funeral services at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, 1918, from his late Summer home, Beach 126th Street and Bayside Drive, Bell Harbor, Rockaway Beach, Long Island.

MAYNARD.—On Monday,

NEW YORK BOY AIDS QUAKER TENNIS EXPERT TO DISPOSE OF BOSTON PAIR FOR NATIONAL TITLE

TENNIS TEAMS PLAY FOR DOUBLES TITLE

Country's Leading Players Strive for National Laurels on Longwood Courts.

BOSTON FAVORITES LOSE

Tilden and Richards Dispose of Johnson and Wright in Three-Set Match.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Nine of the thirteen matches scheduled in the first round of the national doubles championship tennis tournament were played at the Longwood Cricket Club this afternoon, the courts drying out splendidly in the morning.

It took five sets to finish four of the matches, four sets in another, while three matches were taken in straight sets.

The long matches were among players almost certain to be eliminated shortly, and in fact only two of the four pair likely to figure in the semi-finals got into action. T. Roosevelt Pell and Nat Niles won easily in the first round from Cousens and Miles.

Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, and his partner, W. T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia, national clay court champion, eliminated the Massachusetts State doubles champions, H. C. Johnson and Irving Wright, in a three-set match, 6–3, 7–5, 6–2. In this match Tilden played spectacular tennis, doing much effective smashing at the net. Richards played a steady game, teaming well with his more brilliant partner.

Fred Alexander, who will play with Beals Wright, missed his train from New York and his match against H. B. Bretz and R. C. Seavor will be the feature event tomorrow.

I. Kumagae and Harold Taylor, former metropolitan junior champion, and who recently met in the metropolitan championship, won from George W. Wightman and C. K. Shaw in a well played match, while E. H. Hendrickson of Haworth, N. J., the New England intercollegiate champion, was unable to come through with H. Keresey against the Pelham Bay pair, Duke E. F. Thomas and J. B. Hughes, after leading two sets to one.

The Chicagoans, Walter Hayes and Ralph Burdick, the Western champions, drew a bye and seem likely to reach the semi-finals without much effort. Their test will come against Beals Wright and Fred Alexander, whom they will have to dispose of to play against Niles and Pell, who at present are the strong favorites in the upper half.

None of the exhibition mixed doubles matches were played today and in the regular tournament there were no defaults. The national clay court doubles champions, Hayes and Burdick, probably will get a second round default from Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, however.

The summaries:

First Round.—N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell beat J. A. Cousens and E. B. Miles, 6–3, 6–2, 6–3; A. N. Reggio and S. T. Rice beat A. P. Bryant and W. A. Hopkins, 6–1, 6–1, 8–6; V. Richards and W. T. Tilden beat H. C. Johnson and I. C. Wright, 6–3, 7–5, 6–2; E. F. Thomas and J. B. Hughes beat H. Keresey and E. Hendrickson, 6–0, 6–8, 4–6, 6–4, 6–2; I. Nowell and A. Kent beat E. Page and R. Baker, 6–3, 6–3, 4–6, 5–7, 6–2; I. Kumagae and H. Taylor beat G. Wightman and C. K. Shaw, 6–3, 6–4, 6–4; H. Taylor and R. Currier beat W. L. Jennings and W. McKibben, 10–8, 6–1, 5–7, 7–5; L. D. E. Jones and R. Dana beat F. J. Sulloway and R. Bishop, 6–2, 3–6, 4–6, 6–1, 6–2; C. Collester and I. Kent beat T. B. Plimpton and C. B. Wilbur, 7–5, 3–6, 2–6, 6–2, 6–4.

WOMAN SETS TANK RECORD.

Claire Galligan Lowers Own Mark for One-Mile Swim.

Miss Claire Galligan of the Women's Swimming Association, national and local middle distance swimming champion among women, last night successfully defended her title of women's Metropolitan Association A. A. U. swimming champion, and in doing so created a new American record for the distance in a race held at the Bronx International Exposition pool. Miss Galligan covered the long distance in 29:33 3-5, displacing her own previous record of 31:19 3-5, made in 1913.

The local star defended her title in convincing fashion. She held the lead practically over the entire distance, and at the finish had an advantage of about 100 yards on Miss Charlotte Boyle. Miss Lucy Freeman finished third and Miss Sophie Freitag fourth.

Duke P. Kahanamoku, the famous Hawaiian swimmer who holds many titles and records, failed to redeem his handicap allowance in a race at 220 yards, but swam the distance in 1:07 2-5 in finishing second. This is a new record, erasing the previous mark of 1:08 2-5, made by Perry McGillivray.

The summaries:

One-Mile Swim, Women's Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Championship.—Won by Miss Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association, second; Miss Lucy Freeman, Women's Swimming Association, third; Miss Sophie Freitag, Women's Swimming Association, fourth. Time—29:33 3-5.

220-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Clarence Lane, Hawaii, (4 seconds;) Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hawaii, (scratch,) second; Thomas Really, Federal Rendezvous, (8 seconds,) third. Time—1:10 1-5.

100-Yard Swim for Women, Handicap.—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtry, Women's Swimming Association, (15 seconds;) Miss Helen Meany, Rye Beach Club, (11 seconds,) second; Miss Louise Boles, Women's Swimming Association, (20 seconds,) third. Time—1:19 4-5.

300-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Harold Kreuger, Hawaii, (scratch;) Leo Glebel, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; J. W. Noonan, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (9 seconds,) third. Time—3:44.

440-Yard Naval Relay Swim.—Won by Pelham Bay Naval Training Station first team; Armed Guard, New York Navy Yard, second; Pelham, Bay Naval Training Station, second team, third. Time—4:48 1-5.

MURPHY IS DOUBLE WINNER.

Drives Directum J. and Chilcoot to Victory at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Spirited racing and fast time marked the opening day of the Grand Circuit meeting at the Belmont Driving Club's track at Narberth today. Two of the three events resulted in split-heat races and Tommy Murphy added two first moneys to his winnings with Directum J. and Chilcoot, but was distanced with Zombrino in the 2:07 pace. Walter Cox won this event with Betsy Hamlin.

The summaries:

2:07 PACE, (PURSE $1,000.)

Betsy Hamlin, (Cox)	1	1	2
Windsor Todd, (Stout)	3	2	1
Flo Stately, (Valentine)	2	dr.	
Rex De Forrest, (Fleming)	Dis.		
Zombrino, (Murphy)	Dis.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:12¾; 2:07¾.

2:04 PACE. (PURSE $2,000.)

Directum J., (Murphy)	1	3	1
Baxter Lou, (Valentine)	5	1	4
Ben Ali	4	W	E
Hal Boy	3	5	2
Little Batiste	2	4	5

Time—2:05½; 2:03¾; 2:03¾.

2:08 TROT, (PURSE, $1,000.)

Chilcoot, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Hollyrood Kate, (Dodge)	2	2	2
Gentry C., (Geers)	3	3	3
North Spur (Cox)	Dr.		

Time—2:11¾; 2:09¾; 2:11.

Rain Halts Tennis Tourney.

Play in the New York tennis centre championship, which was to have begun yesterday at the West Side Tennis Club, was halted by a heavy shower just as the men were taking the courts for the first-round contests. The event will start this afternoon provided the courts are in good condition.

RED SOX OVERCOME BY YANKEE ATTACK

Huggins's Men Make a Clean Sweep of Series by Subduing Ruth—Score, 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Yankees handed the Boston Red Sox another severe shock this afternoon by taking the final game of their series at Fenway Park by the score of 2 to 1. The victory was the fifth straight for the Huggins forces since their last defeat by the league leaders and the tenth success for the Yankees in fifteen games with the Red Sox this season.

High-class twirling by Hank Robinson turned the game into a Yankee victory as Huggins's men were decidedly tame themselves before the elusive slants of big Babe Ruth. The Yankee southpaw allowed the prospective champions only three singles and the Yankees collected only one more off Boston's pitcher-outfielder. Only two Yanks and one home player succeeded in passing second base during the afternoon, these three travelers carrying runs across the plate.

The end of the battle found Ruth hitless and disgusted as well. The slugger toed the plate in the ninth with two out and the fans imploring him to start a rally with one of his famous clouts. Babe took a vicious swing, broke his bat and popped a weak fly which Fournier grabbed after going back a few feet.

Robinson got away very poorly and it looked as if Huggins was going to yank him out of the box in the first inning. He bounced a ball off Hooper's ribs and handed out a pass to Shean. With two on the bases, none out and Strunk, Ruth, and McInnis coming up it appeared that Boston was out to win early. But all three sluggers hit into the air and the inning ended without either runner being able to advance.

The Yankees did half of their hitting and all of their scoring in the second inning. Pratt drew a pass and Fournier bunted safely, beating out Ruth's throw to McInnis. Hummel singled to right and sent Pratt over the plate, Fournier reaching third and Hummel second on the throw-in. Peck popped an easy fly to Scott and Walters followed with a squeeze play bunt, going out at first base while Fournier raced in with what proved to be the deciding run of the battle.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Ward,cf	4	0	1	2	1
Baker,3b	4	0	0	3	1
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	5	2
Fournier,1b	3	1	1	8	0
Hummel,lf	2	0	1	2	0
P'k'paugh,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Walters,c	2	0	0	4	1
Robinson,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	2	4	27	10

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Shean,2b	3	0	0	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Ruth,p	3	0	0	0	3
McInnis,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Miller,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Scott,ss	2	1	1	4	4
Mayer,c	2	0	0	2	0
Schang,3b	1	0	1	0	0
Cochran,3b	2	0	0	1	1
Agnew,c	0	0	0	0	1
aWhiteman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	3	27	13

a Batted for Cochran in eighth.

Errors—Shean, 2.

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Walters, Fournier. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Pratt, and Fournier; Scott and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2. Base on balls—Off Robinson, 3; Ruth, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Robinson, (Hooper.) Struck out—By Robinson, 2; Ruth, 2.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York, (Rain.)

Philadelphia at Brooklyn, (Rain.)

Pittsburgh, 12; Chicago, 1.

St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Boston, 1.

Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 1.

(Called in eighth, rain.)

Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	67	37	.644
New York	61	43	.587
Pittsburgh	55	48	.534
Cincinnati	48	55	.466
Philadelphia	47	54	.465
Brooklyn	46	55	.455
Boston	46	57	.447
St. Louis	44	65	.404

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	63	44	.589
Cleveland	62	47	.569
Washington	58	48	.547
New York	51	52	.495
Chicago	52	54	.491
St. Louis	48	56	.462
Detroit	47	59	.443
Philadelphia	42	63	.400

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.

(Two games, first at 1:30.)

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

(Two games, first at 1:30.)

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at Philadelphia.

KAUFF TO REJOIN GIANTS.

Former Centre Fielder to Spend Furlough Playing Ball.

Corporal Benny Kauff of Camp Sherman will rejoin the Giants at Cincinnati on Saturday and will play in his old position in centre field for the period of his furlough. Just as soon as Benny learned that he was going to have a vacation, he immediately wired Manager McGraw that he wanted to spend the time playing ball. Kauff's presence with the club will be welcomed by the other players, and their chances on the last Western trip have brightened considerably.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Foster,3b	4	1	4	2	1
Judge,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Milan,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Shanks,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	0	6
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	6	0
Matteson,p	2	0	0	0	2
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
aW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	6	24	11

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Acosta,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Kopp,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	2	2	4
McAvoy,c	1	0	0	3	3
Dykes,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Dugan,ss	3	1	1	3	5
R.Johns'n,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	26	1	4	*25	18

a Batted for Matteson in seventh.

*One out in ninth when game was called.

Errors—Walker, Burns, Gardner, Dykes.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Gardner. Home run—Dugan. Stolen bases—McAvoy, Lavan. Sacrifice hits—Judge, McAvoy, Shanks. Double plays—Gardner, McAvoy and Burns; Lavan, Morgan and Judge. Bases on balls—Off Matteson, 3; R. Johnson, 2. Hits—Off Matteson, 4 in 6 innings; Ayers, 0 in 2. Struck out—By Matteson, 3; R. Johnson, 2; Ayers, 2.

CUB PITCHERS HAMMERED.

Pirates Have No Mercy on Trio of Twirlers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Carmen Hill pitched in fine form today, while Pittsburgh batted Chicago's pitchers hard and won a one-sided victory, 12 to 1. The visitors made seventeen hits, good for a total of twenty-four bases.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Boone,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Bighe,lf	6	0	2	4	0
Carey,cf	5	0	0	3	0
S'worth,rf	6	4	4	1	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	2	3	1	4
Mollwitz,1b	3	2	2	8	0
Shaw,1b	1	0	0	2	0
McK'hnie,3b	4	0	1	3	1
Schmidt,c	4	3	3	3	1
Hill,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	40	12	17	27	13

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Hollocher,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Wortman,ss	0	0	0	3	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Paskert,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Barber,cf	1	0	0	0	1
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Pick,2b	3	1	1	2	3
Deal,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Killifer,c	1	0	0	0	1
O'Farrell,c	3	0	0	3	2
Martin,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hendrix,p	1	0	0	0	0
Vapler,p	3	0	1	1	1
Total	32	1	7	27	12

Errors—Pick, Martin.

Pittsburgh	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	1—12
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Flack, Cutshaw, Schmidt. (2). Three-base hits—Schmidt, Southworth. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, (2.) Schmidt, Cutshaw, Boone. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz, Boone. Sacrifice fly—McKechnie. Double play—Deal, (unassisted.) Left on base—Pittsburgh, 10; Chicago, 8. First on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Base on balls—Off Martin, 3; Hill, 4; Napier, 3. Hits—Off Martin, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; Hendrix, 5 in 2-3; Napier, 10 in 6 2-3. Struck out—By Hill, 2; Napier, 1. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Passed ball—O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Hill. Losing pitcher—Martin.

At CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	5	1	3	0	0
Chapman,ss	4	3	3	1	4
Speaker,cf	3	2	2	1	0
Bescher,cf	2	0	1	0	0
Wood,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Roth,rf	2	0	1	0	0
Johnston,1b	3	2	2	13	1
Evans,3b	3	2	0	0	3
Nunamaker,c	3	1	1	4	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	2	4	2
Morton,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	35	11	14	27	15

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Good,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Leibold,lf	1	0	1	3	0
E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	11	2
J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	1	3
Weaver,ss	3	0	0	0	7
Pinelli,3b	2	1	0	1	3
Schalk,c	2	0	0	2	1
Bevormer,c	1	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	3
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	1
aRussell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	2	2	24	21

*Batted for Mitchell in sixth.

Errors—Pinelli, 2.

Cleveland	2	0	0	2	5	1	0	1	1—11
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Good, Speaker, GGraney, O'Neill, —O'Neill, Bescher. Stolen bases—Pinelli, (2,) Johnston, (2,) Evans. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 3. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; Danforth, 1; Morton, 3. Hits—Off Mitchell, 9 in 5 innings; Danforth, 5 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Morton, (Pinelli.) Struck out—By Morton, 4. Wild pitch—Morton. Passed ball—Schalk. Losing pitcher—Mitchell.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Anderson,rf	1	0	0	3	0
Betzel,3b,	4	0	1	0	5
Paulette,1b	3	1	0	10	2
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	2	1
Fisher,2b	3	0	1	2	2
McHenry,lf	3	0	1	3	1
Heathc'e,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Gonzales,c	2	0	0	4	1
Tuero,p	3	1	2	2	3
Total	26	3	7	27	15

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	2	3
L.Magee,2b	4	1	2	4	4
Roush,cf	4	0	2	1	0
S.Magee,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Neale,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	2	2
Blackbu'e,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Wingo,c	3	0	0	1	2
Schneider,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	31	1	7	24	16

Errors—L. Magee, Blackburne, Schneider, Betzel, Hornsby, McHenry.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—L. Magee, Fisher. Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Double plays—L. Magee and S. Magee; Gonzales and Fisher; McHenry and Gonzales; Betzel, Fisher, and Paulette; Hornsby and Paulette; Groh, L. Magee and S. Magee; Griffith and Wingo. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 6. First on errors—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 6. Struck out—By Tuero, 3.

Boxing Bouts Postponed.

The boxing show scheduled for last night at the Armory A. A. of Jersey City was postponed until tonight because of the rain. The program remains as originally scheduled, furnishing two eight-round contests between Barney Adair vs. Phil Bloom, and Joe Mooney vs. Harry Condon.

HOLLISTER AT BEST OVER HEAVY TRACK

Consistent Handicapper Takes Hoosick Falls from Rivals at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—A. K. Macomber's Hollister, one of the most consistent handicappers in training, showed his best form over a heavy track this afternoon when he won the Hoosick Falls Handicap, at a mile, with the favorite, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Corn Tassel in second place. Hollister was supported almost as strongly as the public choice, and, as the speculation indicated, the race was between the pair.

Corn Tassel might have been victorious with a better break. He lagged at the start. Hollister was running well within himself all the way, and had no difficulty in assuming the lead in the stretch. Corn Tassel had gradually improved his position, and, going great guns through the stretch, finished a length behind Hollister.

Favorites again had a hard road to travel, only two winning. One of the biggest upsets was in the Seneca Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, in which Lieutenant Raymond Belmont's Jyntee was an odds-on choice. Jyntee was unable to show her real speed in the going, while Sweep Up II. made a runaway race of it and won by two lengths at the nice odds of 15 to 1.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.

*Mormon, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's blk. c., 115 pounds, by Ogden-Rose of Gold, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, (W. Knapp).....1

Sun Dial, H. J. H. Widener's ch. g., 115, by Fancher-Martha Gorman, 5 to 1, 5 to 2, (L. Ensor).....2

Shady, H. P. Whitney's br. f., 112, by Broomstick, 2 to 1, third, (F. Robinson).....3

Cerinus, The Trump, Purchase, *Cherubins, Senator Crow, Clean Gone, Pastoral Swain, Clermont, Milk Maid, Drummond, Candle Light, Wistfool, and Thirteen also ran. Rodeerick Dhu, Mandarin's Coat, Different Eyes, Major Domo, Tetley, Dancing Carnival, and Madras Gingham scratched.

*Coupled as Kilmer entry.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners since June 25, selling; purse, $600. Time—1:39 4-5.

Kohinor, Edward Arlington's blk. f., 4 years, 100 pounds, by Dr. Leggo-Priceless Jewel, 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and out, (G. Walls).....1

Kama, Mrs. J. B. Goodman's br. g., 5, 115, by Stanhope II.-Mermess, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, (J. Dursch).....2

Boxer, S. Louis's b. g., 6, 102, by Star Shoot-Cremorne, 6 to 5, third, (H. Lunsford).....3

Right and Greetings also ran. Nigel, Dramond, Crumpsal, Busy Joe, and Brother Jonathan scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Seneca Stakes, selling; for three-year-olds, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $25 additional; guaranteed value $2,500; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Sweep Up II., James R. Skinner's b. c., 101 pounds, by Sweep-White Plume, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2. (L. McAtee).....1

Jyntee, Lieut. Raymond Belmont's ch. f., 104, by Fair Play-Job Lot, 1 to 3 and out, (J. Bell).....2½

Blue Paradise, E. R. Bradley's b. f., 102, by Helmet-Bandello, 7 to 10, third, (E. Poole).....3

Seafarer, Trophy, Japhet, Mancha, Nepperhan, and Enchen also ran. Corn Exchange scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Hoosick Falls Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $2,000 in 1917, or 1918, by subscription of $10, with $800 added. One mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

Hollister, A. K. Macomber's br. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Sun Star-Our Lassie, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (M. Burton).....1

Corn Tassel, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, br. g., 4, 113, by Santoe-Cornfield, 1 to 2 and 1 to 5, (L. Ensor).....2

Tumbler, H. P. Whitney's ch. g., 4, 106, by Old Gold-Flip Flap, 5 to 2, third, (F. Robinson).....3½

Lucky B., Herald, Red Sox, Highland Lad, and Slippery Elm also ran. Bondage, Battle, and Elmendorff scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 4-5.

St. Quentin, Crown Point Stables' b. g., 115 pounds, by His Majesty-The Marchioness, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 5, (W. Knapp).....1

Pluronzi, T. W. O'Brien's ch. f., 102, by Fluvius-Ossahar, 5 to 1, 6 to 2, (L. Ensor).....2½

Melancholia, E. B. McLean's b. c., 105, by Dorando-Solemn Silence, 5 to 2, third, (H. Lunsford).....3

Mormon Elder, Triumphant, Dancing Carnival, Hadrain, Poultney, Marion Mollins, and Hopeful also ran. Larry B., Syrdarya, Wonderman, Tag, and Ambassador III. scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, three years and upward; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5.

Irene, F. R. Hitchcock's br. f., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Trap Rock-Bouncer, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (H. Lunsford).....1½

Salvestra, Meadowbrook Stock Farm's br. f., 3, 109, by Watervale-Niketa, even, 1 to 2, (E. Sande).....3

Viva America, E. T. Worthington's ch. f., 3, 113, by McGee-Pink Rose, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, (H. Thurber).....3½

Battle and L'infirmiere also ran. Ima Frank, Ocean Sweep, Lady Gertrude, and Jyntee scratched.

KAHANAMOKU TO JOIN NAVY.

Famous Swimming Champion Now Wants to Fly.

Duke P. Kahanamoku, the champion Hawaiian swimmer, is going to enter the Naval Aviation Service within a short time. The famous swimmer declared last night that after he completes his present tour, which within the next few weeks will take him to Belmar, N. J., and Philadelphia, he will journey to Washington for the purpose of seeing naval aviation officials, looking to entering the service.

Hawaiians to Aid Sailors.

In aid of the Athletic Activities Fund of the Federal Rendezvous, many prominent swimmers, including the Hawaiians, Duke Kahanamoku, Harold Kreuger, and Clarence Lane, will compete in a carnival at the Central Y. M. C. A. tomorrow night.

Giants, today, with Boston, 2 games, Polo Grounds, 1:30 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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Offering immediate relief from the heat—ready to put on

$22.50

(Coat and Trousers)

Specially fine quality imported shantung, sewn with silk, tailored and fashioned to the utmost degree of correctness.

Reductions also of U. S. A. Novelty Silks, Coat and Trousers, in gray and pongee shades, formerly $33.00 and $35.00, now $27.50.

Attention is also directed to the annual clearance sale of Palm Beach suits, $9.75 and $11.50; formerly $12 and $13.50.

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad | 241 Broadway | 1185 Broadway | 44th and Broadway | 42d and Fifth Avenue

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

In my flight from state to state
I find Murad everywhere!
WHY?

S. Anargyros

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

VIERECK TESTIMONY FALSE, RIDDER SAYS

Denies the Late Herman Ridder Took Part in Conference with German Propagandist.

BERNARD NOT THERE EITHER

Ex-Governor Colquitt Also Declares Statements of Fatherland Editor Were Not Founded on Fact.

Joseph E. Ridder of the Staats Zeitung, one of the sons of the late Herman Ridder, issued a statement yesterday branding as false the testimony of George Sylvester Viereck, given before Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, that conferences had been held at the home of Herman Ridder in 1915, at which the proposition to buy a newspaper printed in the English language for the purpose of furthering pro-German propaganda was discussed. Viereck testified that those who attended included Dr. Bernhardt Dernburg, ex-Governor Colquitt of Texas, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly of The Evening Mail, and himself.

It was at one of these alleged conferences that Viereck stated the late Herman Ridder said that "if I get The Sun The Associated Press must give it a franchise. I know so much about the history of the Associated Press and its secrets that they could not refuse me."

Joseph E. Ridder's statement is as follows:

"The statement given to the press of this morning by Deputy Attorney General Becker, alleging that a conference, or conferences, were held at the home of the late Herman Ridder for the purpose of purchasing a metropolitan daily for the German Government, is absolutely false. Dr. Dernburg never crossed my father's threshold.

"During the period that these alleged conferences were supposed to have been held, Herman Ridder was confined to his bed with the illness from which he soon thereafter died. My father never knew Dr. Rumely or Heinrich Albert. My mother was in constant attendance at the bedside of my father during the period of Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1915, and does not recall any visit of Viereck. Governor Colquitt called on one occasion, but my father was too ill to talk with him.

"The remark attributed to my father by Viereck: 'I know that if I get The Sun The Associated Press must give it a franchise. I know so much about the history of The Associated Press and its secrets that they could not refuse me,' is the braggadocio of a blackmailer and could never have been uttered by Herman Ridder, who was a loyal friend of The Associated Press. My brother, Bernard, never attended any conference at the Ritz-Carlton with Dr. Dernburg or Albert or any other representative of the German Government.

"It reflects no credit on Deputy Attorney General Becker to publish the statement of an impossible person like Viereck without first making an attempt at verification."

Louis N. Hammerling, head of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, who has recently been under investigation by the authorities in connection with German propaganda here, also issued a statement in which he denounced as false certain parts of the testimony offered by Arthur Gabryel, former Vice President of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers. Gabryel testified that he had seen Hammerling in conference with Bernstorff in his, Hammerling's, office, and that on one occasion he had been sent by Hammerling to Bethlehem, Penn., to ascertain the number of foreigners who were employed in the Bethlehem Steel plants, and whether or not those workmen were satisfied with the wages they were getting. Mr. Hammerling says he did not know Bernstorff and that the only time he ever saw him was at a Gridiron dinner in Washington in 1912.

COLQUITT WANTED A PAPER.

But Denies He Attended Any Conference with Pro-Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 12.—Ex-Governor O. B. Colquitt, when shown an Associated Press dispatch regarding his alleged conference in New York to discuss the purchase of a New York newspaper said: "Late in January, 1915, I visted New York City on business not connected at all with the purchase of a news paper. I discussed with several prominent Texans in a general way the matter of purchasing a New York newspaper. Some of these gentlemen were largely interested in business matters in New York.

"The statement was made that The New York Sun could be bought. No German propaganda was at the bottom of this conversation, and the suggestion was made that the paper could be made a great factor in Democratic politics. I had no conference with Dr. Dernburg, and if I ever met him I don't remember it. I did discuss the matter with Herman Ridder, since deceased, for a long time Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, and I have an indefinite recollection of meeting Mr. Viereck at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"I want to denounce the intimation that I had any negotiation with any person or set of persons for any purpose whatsoever at any time connected with any propaganda, having for its object the creation of disloyalty to the United States. I know nothing about the negotiations or the discussion for the purchase of any other newspaper."

NOW FOR THE FALL GARDEN.

May Prove More Important Than War Plots Planted in Spring.

The Autumn war garden is almost as important as the Spring garden, and in some respects more so. It is the Autumn garden that produces the turnips, beets, cabbages, and other late vegetables that are stored away for Winter. Besides, many a gardener will have found that his Spring-planted beans, beets, chard, &c., have supplied him with only enough provender for the table, or that the drought of July burned up the beans that were to have been canned. There is still time to remedy some of these misfortunes in and about New York, if the war gardener will get to work at once.

Weather Bureau observations covering many years show that the first killing frost may be expected hereabouts on or near Oct. 25. The days between now and that date are among the best of the year for growing. The sun is usually hot and moisture is less likely to be scarce than in midsummer, so that seed planted now will germinate in a few days, where two weeks would be required in early Spring. With a little quick-acting fertilizer applied to the rows, such as sheep manure or a half-and-half mixture of sheep manure and commercial fertilizer, beans, beets, turnips, and rutabagas may be made to thrive without a moment's backset. As to what he may plant, the gardener needs only to have before him a table giving the number of days required for the maturing of vegetables, and count back the number of days from Oct. 25. Thus, bush beans require from 40 to 65 days; beet, 60 to 80; cabbage, late, 90 to 130; carrot, 70 to 100; cauliflower, 100 to 130; celery, 120 to 150, corn, sweet, 60 to 100; cucumber, 60 to 80; kale, 90 to 120; lettuce, 60 to 90; parsley, 90 to 120; pea, 40 to 80; potato, Irish No. 140, sweet, 140 to 160; tomato, 120 to 140; spinach, 30 to 60; squash, bush, 60 to 80; tomato, 80 to 125; turnip, 60 to 80.

Hence, bush beans may be planted up to Aug. 20, lettuce to Sept. 1, kale to Sept. 15, parsley to Oct. 1, peas to Sept. 1, spinach to Sept. 1, radishes to Sept. 15, and turnips till Sept. 1.

The food conserving interests are urging that every possible foot of ground be kept busy, that the garden be kept going till it's gone.

As the early vegetables are removed, the land should be planted a second time to something that will give returns during the Autumn months. Early peas, beets, onions, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, and Irish potatoes may be followed by late crops of snap beans, navy beans, turnips, carrots, beets, late cabbage, kale, spinach, lettuce, and radishes. In many of the milder sections of the North such crops as spinach, kale, and hardy varieties of onions may remain in the ground all Winter.

Gardeners uncertain of when and what to plant in Fall gardens are advised to consult experienced neighbors.

As soon as the raspberry crop is gathered, cut out all of the old canes, those which have just fruited, and burn them so as to destroy any diseases and insect eggs or immature insects on them. The old canes will die in a short time if left, but in the meantime will rob the new shoots of much nourishment. When the new shoots reach a height of from three and one-half to four feet, pinch out or cut off the growing tip to cause the shoots to branch. Cut out, also, all the weak shoots, leaving only the strong ones.

Give blackberry bushes the same treatment.

Clean up the old strawberry bed for another year's fruiting, unless a new bed was planted last Spring. If the rows have become wide and matted, run a cultivator with large pointed shovel through the centre of the rows to tear out the old plants, but leave the young plants at the edge of the row to make the new rows. If the matted rows are only moderately wide, run the cultivator or plow along one side, cutting down the row from one side only, and leaving the young plants on the other side. Either pull out or hoe out the weak and surplus plants, leaving strong plants from six to twelve inches apart in the new rows. Mow off the leaves of these plants at once. New plants will be produced by these to make new rows for next year's fruiting.

Give the new bed thorough cultivation.

INDICT RAINCOAT MEN UNDER SABOTAGE ACT

Manufacturers Previously Held for Fraud Now Accused of More Serious Offense.

FACE 30-YEAR PRISON TERM

President of Paper Company, Said to be Enemy Owned, Indicted for Perjury.

The Federal Grand Jury handed down indictments yesterday in which nineteen persons interested in the manufacture of army raincoats and two corporations are charged with violating the recently enacted sabotage law. In the event of conviction the individuals may be sentenced to serve thirty years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta or to pay a fine of $10,000 each, or both. These are said to be the first indictments returned in the United States which charge a violation of the Sabotage act. They were filed with United States District Judge Julius M. Mayer, and the defendants will be arraigned before him for pleading tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Grand Jury returned indictments a few days ago against twelve of the raincoat defendants, charging that they had conspired to defraud the Government.

Those named in the indictments filed yesterday are:

CLAMON, TOLLY, 718 Broadway.
COHEN, RALPH, 88 University Place.
FRIED, LOUIS J., 45 East Twelfth Street.
GOULED, FELIX, 1 Madison Avenue.
HALPERN, SAMUEL, 581 Broadway.
HANAUER, WILLIAM, 245 Seventh Avenue.
HARRIS, SIMON, 1,115 Broadway.
JOSEPH, SAMUEL. Address not stated in indictment.
LAZARUS, H. E., 307 Sixth Avenue.
LESSER, MORRIS, 37 West Twentieth Street.
LEVINE, SAMUEL. Address not stated in indictment.
LEVINSKY, AARON B. Address not stated in indictment.
PLOTTEL, BENJAMIN, 153 West Twenty-seventh Street.
PLOTTEL, CHARLES, 153 West Twenty-seventh Street.
ROSENTHAL, RALPH, 245 Seventh Avenue.
STENGE, HARRY. Address not stated in indictment.
SYDEMAN, JOSEPH, 225 Fourth Avenue.
SYDEMAN, WILLIAM, 225 Fourth Avenue.
ZITTEL, ARTHUR, 21 Washington Place.

The corporations indicted are the Levinsky Sons Raincoat Company, Inc., and the Yorkshire Manufacturing Company.

"Twelve indictments have been filed against various raincoat manufacturers," said Assistant United States District Attorney Joseph A. Burdeau, "and these call for prosecution under the act of Congress of April 30, this year, which is known as the Sabotage act, the purpose of which law, among other things, is to prevent frauds on the Government through defective manufacturing of war materials. War material as defined in this law includes clothing for the armed forces of the United States. The indictments just handed down are believed to be the first returned since the law was passed."

It was announced after the indictments had been filed that the Government is now letting contracts for large quantities of raincoats for the soldiers in France, and that the handling of these contracts is in charge of the Waterproof Clothing Section of the Quartermaster's Department of the army, the New York office of which is at 109 East Sixteenth Street.

At the same time that the indictments were made public it became known that several days ago the Grand Jury had returned an indictment against one Ferdinand Schurmann, President of the Felix Schoeller Paper Company of 115 Broadway, charging he committed perjury when he made an affidavit that he was an American citizen. It is also alleged that Schurmann made a false statement when he said that the corporation, which is reported to have been worth $1,000,000, was an American concern, incorporated under the laws of New York and owned and controlled by American citizens. As a matter of fact it is charged that the corporation is not a New York corporation, but that it was and is a German concern controlled by alien enemies of the United States.

Judge Mayer held Schurmann in $10,000 bail, and the trial will commence Thursday of this week.

Paul Winkauf, also known as John Brown, and Harry Posselt, formerly a translator employed by the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, were recommended for interment.

BEANS GROWING IN FAVOR.

Still Cheap Food by Comparison and Very Nutritious.

Demands made upon the country for foodstuffs forced the necessity for finding new foods and new uses for old foods, with the result that the farmers all over the United States today are turning their efforts to many crops that heretofore received but scant attention. One of the important crops now more extensively cultivated than ever before is the bean crop—all the different varieties of beans—and it is believed the yield this year will eclipse anything in the past. The yield last year was the largest ever known. Beans are an excellent substitute for meat, and are so used in many cases.

According to figures of the Department of Agriculture, the last crop of beans was about 13,000,000 bushels, an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over the normal crop. Beans have long been a staple food for the army and navy. On account of their high nutritive value they enter largely into the diet of men in the field. Beans are to be counted as a substitute for meat rather than for the cereals. They can well take the place of a meat dish on many occasions, and with them in the diet there is less need for meat.

Beans, like everything else in the food line, have increased materially in price since the war started. Formerly Americans were inclined to look upon beans as a cheap food, and even with the present high prices beans are among the cheapest foods in nutritive value. In caloric value one pound of beans is equal to more than five pounds of potatoes, one and a half pounds of sirloin steak, two pounds of round steak, one dozen and a half eggs, five pounds, or five pints of milk. The protein value of beans runs in the neighborhood of 22 per cent. and in soy beans as high as 46 per cent. With beans at 20 cents a pound, one cup of bean soup costs about a fifth of a cent and provides 184.76 calories. The place of beans in the world's dietary is expected to enlarge as the war goes on.

BUSINESS RECORDS

O'DONNEL, HEMINWAY & GUIBERT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis M. Heminway and Benjamin Guibert, individually and trading as Heminway & Guibert, stock brokers, at 74 Broadway, by the following creditors: William J. Howell, $92; August Harnheimer, $800, and Harry F. Eichhorn, $45. An assignment was also made to Henry C. Turner.

VAN CORTLANDT HOTEL OPERATING CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Van Cortlandt Hotel Operating Co., Inc., operating a hotel at 142 West Forty-ninth Street, by the following creditors: Bachman Brothers, $204; Frank C. Smith, $298, and Tunis Brothers, $44.

JAMES F. BRENNAN, salesman, at 119 West Forty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $850 and no assets. Lawrence Brennan, Waterbury, Conn., is a creditor for $500.

EDWIN L. BRUCE of Port Jefferson, L. I., a builder, today filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court, Brooklyn. He gave liabilities of $6,000 and assets of $6,005.80, the latter consisting mostly of open accounts.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Bernschein, Otto—B. Bernschein, costs.....$129.90
Brown, Bella, and Abraham Treibitz—People of the State of New York.....300.00
Caricato, Nicola—A. Caricato, costs..141.61
Cohan, Harris—New York Railways Co., costs.....107.95
Alfred J. Hinck, Inc.—L. Lowinson.....268.16
Cohen, Charles—I. Babinsky.....340.79
Duboff, Jacob—L. Traktman.....750.00
E. M. Houghtaling & Co. and Edwin M. Houghtaling—Clymer Brick and Fire Clay Co.....432.50
Extensive Building Co., Inc.—I. W. Horn.....207.91
Expert Metal Reducing Corporation—A. H. Ellis.....362.40
Fidelbaum & Maltz, Inc.—B. Greenberg et al.....266.19
Fisher, Benjamin, and Samuel Kaufman (Fisher Kaufman)—United Line Service Corporation.....756.76
Green, Harry and Isaac—M. Gersten..246.60
Howard, Thomas James—E. J. McGuire.....353.57
Lazarus, Mendel—S. Miller.....421.65
Moskowitz, Samuel—George T. Davis, Inc.....122.68
Malone, Sylvester L., as adm'r.—L. Sheridan.....465.75
Moren, Otto, (Greenwood Lake Launch Works)—E. Barrett.....1,031.86
Mavridogious, Athenisious and Margaret—Francis H. Leggett & Co....127.87
Perrot, Charles B.—E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc.....182.51
Quinn, Simon J.—E. Harris.....266.91
Rosenberg, Sam—George Rector, Inc..218.46
Ross, Sidney F.—James McCreery & Co., Inc.....462.43
Ricabona, Concetta—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....114.95
Sullivan, Mary—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....108.95
Stambul, Nathan, and Jacob Kipitzer—D. Rosen.....135.90
Trainer, William H.—A. M. Robertson.....1,280.14
Triconi, Ernest—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....108.70
Zerr, Herman, as gdn.—Share & Trieste Co., costs.....120.95
Zerr, Herman—same, costs.....108.95

In Bronx County.

Marcuse, Alfred; Samuel Schulman, and David Schulman—Ardross Worsted Co.$82.37
Rosenheck, Abraham—H. H. Cammann, et al.....162.30
Ritter, Philip—Cosmopolitan Bank.....72.32
Sonnenberg, Frederick—J. Torzsinski..656.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Carlton Waist Co.—H. P. Gardner, Sept. 27, 1917.....$491.20
Same—Same, July 3, 1917.....206.01
Carnegie Trust Co. and Eugene Lamb Richards, as Superintendent of Banks—German National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, July 26, 1918.....116.39
Epp, Lena—City of New York, Nov. 22, 1910.....138.59
Jamaica Park South Realty Corporation, Benjamin F. Knowles, and Theodore J. Van Horen—E. Patterson, Oct. 1, 1917.....368.12
Kalish, Philip J. — D. Jones, May 8, 1916.....343.02
Oliver, Charles Irving—B. A. M. Oliver, Aug. 9, 1918.....108.08
Premier, Andrew J. and Marie—T. O. Pierce et al., June 21, 1918.....190.20
Singer, Harry R.—Colwell Lead Co., June 21, 1915.....1,029.62
Turrell, Herbert—G. I. Skinner, as Superintendent of Banks, Jan. 16, 1918.11,513.62

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26111.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS HARRIS, SAMUEL RUTTER, and ISIDOR HIRSCHHORN, individually and as co-partners trading as O. & W. RESTAURANT, Bankrupts.—MORRIS HARRIS, SAMUEL RUTTER, and ISIDOR HIRSCHHORN, individually and as co-partners trading as O. & W. RESTAURANT, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, on August 7th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 20th, 1918, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MAGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE ROSE HILL HOTEL COMPANY, BANKRUPT.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 336-338 Third Av. and annex, 340 Third Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, beds, bedding, linens, 80 electric fans, and furniture used in a hotel; also restaurant fixtures, office furniture, safe, &c.
FREDERICK F. BARTROP, Receiver.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers St., New York.

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Should the price of gold be increased?

Is the Government hampering industry by raising too much money?

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A magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics
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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 401, Fourth Floor, P. O. Building, at 10 A. M.
Cases will also be assigned to Judge Mack for trial from this calendar.—Jury calendar.
McManus<N Y C RR. | Walker<same.
Ordlova<Kerr Nav. | US<Lindsteves-Stokvis Co.
Thomas<N Y, N H & H RR. | Sofranopoulo<Standard Commercial Tobacco Co.
Sheridan<same. | Rensel<Penn RR.
Carmichael<same. | Erickson<John A Roebling Co.
Newcombe<Burke. | Kulberg<Standard Oil Co.
Steegard<France & Canada SS Co. | Hudnall<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Murray<D, L & W RR. | Zimmerman<Swiss Bankverin.
Warner<Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. | Este<Schindler.
Parrish<Mallory SS. | Hoover<same.
Griffen<Penn RR. | Howell<same.
Castriotis<Raffalovich. | Estes<same.
Schwartz<Penn RR.

Eastern District.

UNITED STATES COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.
US<Isabelle Feder and Michael Polsky.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Warner<Konigsberg. | Same<Gross.
Ondrayka<NJ Zinc Co | Same<Perner.
Stansky<Meier, (2.) | Same<Lustig.
Mutual Life Ins Co<33 Union Square Corp. | Same<Behringer.
Slobodinsky<Blum (2) | Same<Gutfreund.
Molter<Stavitz. | CNY<Floridine Mfg.
Lawyers Mtg Co<McLaughlin. | Bellot<Cutting-L Co.
Cholmer<Cholmer. | McAndrews<Sacks & Co.
Cullen<Union Ry. | Cahill<Nat Biscuit Co
Blum<Blum. | Manning<Horton Ice Cream Co.
People ex rel Bishop<Bishop. | McAndrews<Sacks & Co.
Hayden<NY Ry Co. | McDavitt<Hyatt.
Roeder<Mayer. | Raiilla<Hospital & H of R for C.
Lavalle<Reichbart. | McDavitt<Hyatt.
Simon<Meier. | Spector<Winthrop.
Bockman<NY Ry. | Farmer<Keller-F Co.
Black and White and Town Taxis Co<Aronson. | Bourasse<Bourasse.
Same<Klenrock. | Mortorelli<Mortorelli
Tierney<Madigan. | Re N E Equit Ins Co.
Hendrix<Main B Dev. | Lindau<Fed Adv Agcy
CNY<Baker. | Re Mann.
Indiana Flooring Co<E L Bruce Co. | Muhlman<Muhlman.
Pogose<Roosen Co. | Abelow<Aprill.
Black and White and Town Taxis Co<Kelleher. | Le Picard<Le Picard.
Wynn<Fay.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
John Stewart. | Henrietta S Doherty,
Kovy M Morteuser. | George A Meyer.
Eugenie V D Burley, Oliver Barre<Burley. | Emma F Reonschild.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Bader<E French Rty. | Tornay<Reiners.
May<Freighters' cr. H H Hudson Co<B Brown & Bros. | Met Mirror Works<Weinstock.
Vanta Bros<Brody & Punt Co. | Goldblatt<Longacre Const Co.
Spiegelman<Bush Terminal Co. | Herrick<Ehlen.
Clancy<Paige, (2.)

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Guy, J.—Columbia Trust Co<Gorham Const Co.—Grant Taylor. Turnbull<Kaplan—Mortimer S Brown.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—O'Connell<O'Connell—Lewis J Conlan. | Holtorf<Ruckert—Charles D Guggenheimer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—N Y Title and Mortgage Co<Cornglia E McCormack—Fields Hermance.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Josephine Delano<Anna C V Rafferty—Walter B Herrick.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—George F Martens<Norman R E Co—John C Hertle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
McBride<Kirk Rty. | Paul<Well.
Holocher<Carten. | Kahn<Altman.
Maiden Lane Sav Bk<Walther. | Dressel<Leichtman.
McDonald<Young. | Selwitz<Selwitz.
Duncan<Rigsby. | East Side Iron Wks<Baker.
Bronx Pkway Comm<Petitmangin. | Silverman-Kyle<Purdy Co.
Same<Thomas. | Ginsberg<Ginsberg.
Lovell<Clambone. | Kyle<Banta.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
McCormack<Internat Hotel Co. | Re Belmont Grocery & Delicatessen Co. Inc.
Re Gravesend Neck Rd. (Dickerman.) | Lynett<Sea Beach RR.
Foster<Trustees 1st Meth Prost Church of Springfield. | Rubin<Braunstein.
Clair<Clair. | Peo ex rel Jones<Enright, as Comr.
Croos, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co<Westholm et al. | Lublintz<Kaplan.
Brady et al<Mendelson et al. | Feigenbaum, an infant<Bergen Realty & Constr Co.
Dierks<Clough-Browne Co, Inc. | McNally<Samuel Appel Co.
Ashdown<Ashdown. | Boobis<Leder.
Beals, as sur Trus<McHugh. | Goldblatt<Valentine Schehl Co.
For hearing at 2 P. M.:
Talbott<Bailey, Ven. | Salt<Springer.
SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Fawcett, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.
PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Public Service Commission for the First District, petitioner<Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, defendant.
TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
James Crown,
Annie Abrahamson,
Florence E. Grell.
Accountings of:
A. M. Walsh.
Pauline Denhard, Estates of:
Mary Reid,
Sarah Field.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Thursday Eve., Aug. 15th
OPENING OF THE NEW
VA-MA-KU-RA ROOM
ESTABLISHING A COMPLETE NEW ORDER OF THINGS WITH NEW DANCE FLOOR—NEW MUSIC AND BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE DECORATIONS—TEA, DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES.
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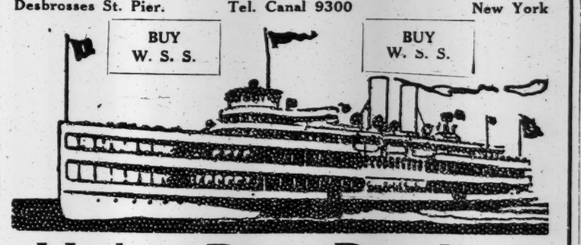

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Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Chases; price, $2.85. Madison Square 3601.

BOLIVIA OR BALERIA Wanted.—F. & H.; will pay highest price or exchange colors. Med. Sq. 1025.

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BROADCLOTHS AND VELOUR Wanted.—BROADCLOTHS AND VELOURS.—Botanies, all colors, low prices. Madison Square 7030.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Will exchange Greens Palbot H. 90 for other shades, same or similar qualities. Farr. 9617.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. Delphine, only. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Cotton warp, 72 inches, black only. Chelsea 956.

BROADCLOTHS, Serges, and Poplins Wanted for cash. Farragut 2960.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Navy, F. & H. or botany. Farragut 4962.

BUNTING Wanted.—For flags, cotton, any quantity, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 2771.

BURELLA Wanted.—Brightwood, Stevens, Garfield, Peking coating. Bernstein, 118 West 27th. Farragut 2257.

CAPES Wanted.—Six blue serge, cash transaction. Lauritano. Phone Bryant 1595.

CHEVIOTS Wanted. — Open for Babson cheviots, or similar. Farragut 760.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber ready to place orders on popular-priced coats. Call after 11 o'clock with samples, Weinreb & Horowitz, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on snappy styles of coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—Junior, better kind; also jobs in ladies' coats. 4th Floor, 45 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Any quantity, cash, jobs, sample lines. Farragut 5154.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade. Fifth floor, 100 West 26th St.

CLOTH Wanted.—Mannish mixtures in tweed or similar fabrics; must be reasonable. Cowen. Greeley 498.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Open for quantity 36-inch white, wide and narrow wale. B 41 Times.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Cambrics, nainsooks, pajama checks, and white shirtings, all constructions; also Lonsdale and Pepperel jeans, any quantity, for cash. B 43 Times.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Khaki, ducks, drills, twills, and 64-60 bombazines; also 54-inch goods or wider. Right, 96 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three-thread; quantity; mostly white, tea rose, and maize. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Georgettes, Taffetas, and Messalines, in all colors. M. Weissman & Sons, 116 West 22d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—4-thread, powdered; cash. Standard Underwear, 3 East 28th St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—White only, in short ends. O 47 Times.

CRYSTAL CORD SILVERTONE Wanted.—Holden-Leonard 611, Franz Merz 6561. Farragut 2616.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, quantity for cash. Greeley 2187.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobbers placing stock orders on Jersey, satin, georgette, and evening dresses; submit samples mornings, 8:30-12. Wiener, 58 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash jobs, any quantity, georgettes, satin, Jersey, or taffeta dresses; samples; mornings 8:30-12. Wiener, 58 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge and silk dresses; bring samples. Fifth floor, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National, 4543 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted, cash, any quantity satins, jerseys, silks, serges, jobs. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber buying jersey, satin and serge dresses. 15 West 20th St., first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs satins, jersey, and serge dresses. Spiro-Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders, serge and satin dresses. 35 West 31st, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satin serges and jerseys. Room 906, 1,261 Broadway.

GABARDINE acme or similar black and navy wanted; also navy velour. Farragut 8868.

GEORGETTE Wanted. — Open for quantity black and taupe; price must be right. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 W. 32d. M. S. 1218.

JERSEY Wanted.—All-wool, in desirable colors, such as navy, &c.; will pay cash. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity, will pay spot cash. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 33d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces, dress weight, all shades. Call 15 East 26th, 6th floor.

JERSEY Wanted.—Navy, all wool, will pay cash. Madison Square 2128.

KERSEYS Wanted.—7522, black and brown. A Levinsky, 27 West 24th. Farragut 2477.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28 inches, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

LINENE Wanted.—10,000 yards, 16 to 17 cents per yard. Abe Millman, successor to Bloom & Millman, 50 West 17th St. Telephone Chelsea 6358.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—All shades Keystone No. 1988, leather mixture Jerseys, Harry Kitinger & Co., Phone Greeley 2030.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Hand sewing, any quantity; cash. Phone Franklin 2972.

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OXFORDS Wanted.—Call with swatches. Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

PANAMAS Wanted.—Whitman 227 and 230. Room 35, 2 West 15th St.

PLUSH, COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—Timmes or H. & H. navy, green, burgundy. Chelsea 1858.

POM POM Wanted.—American, all colors. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—Brocaded 40-inch silk and cotton, all colors, any quantity; spot cash. Yellin Bros., 9 West 18th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or similar in Copenhagen shade; only must be cheap. Farragut 2368.

POPLINS Wanted.—American black, brown; also brown broadcloth, 12075, or exchange. Greeley 1121.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for 9058 black. Ginsburg Bros., 109 West 26th St.

SATINS AND PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Navy and copen; open for quantity. Greeley 6407.

SERGES Wanted.—In quantities, 09070, 0609 American serges, navy only. Wachusett Mills, 242 4th Av., 8th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, at $2.35, and 7120, at $2, for cash. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 7120; also American velour and poplins; price must be right. Farragut 8866.

SERGES Wanted.—0609, American; also 106 or 2205. Whitman navy only. Stuy. 7879.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0209-2, 0696. Stuyvesant 1372.

SHEPHERD CHECK Wanted.—All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy silks of any description up to $1 a yard. Pressman & Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Spring 7934.

SILK Wanted.—Discontinued numbers, seconds, and jobs. Phone 1025 Gramercy.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard taupe, brown, burgundy, and navy. Sol Cohen, Mad. Sq. 7283.

SILVERTONES AND OXFORD SUITING Wanted. Phil Herzog & Sons, 2 West 33d St. Madison Square 3656.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Looking at Fall skirts, serges, poplins, and plaids, all week, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Rosselle Skirt Co., 16 East 18th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Snappy misses' suits of the better kind, looked at from 9-11 A. M., and from 4-5:30 P. M. 1,333 Broadway, 36th St. entrance, 10th floor.

SUITS, COATS, Dresses, Discarded Samples, Wanted.—Pay cash. Joffe, telephone Franklin 8597.

SUITS, COATS, Wanted.—Fur trimmed, snappy styles. 122 W. 26th St., 7th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Black; price about $1 yard. Manhattan Petticoat Co., Inc., 8 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—3- & H. and Gardner, navy and blacks. Madison Square 8866.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavy weight or Saxonia; also American 13045, Burgundy and green only; pay best market price; any quantity. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy, delphine, and reindeer; price must be reasonable. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Wyandotte, Burgundy; quantity; pay cash. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy American 0359, 0360 Peking; cash. Phone Madison Square 7617.

VELOUR Wanted. — Forstman & Hoffman only; navy, brown, Algerian, Delphine. Farragut 3555.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight; also American poplin. Farr. 4078.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Black and colors, right price. Page & Son, 54 West 21st.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., also 285 serge. Room 1219, Waldorf Building.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for jobs in cotton, also silk waists; quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces dress weights, all shades; also quantity of China silks. Harry A. Roman & Co., 22 West 32d St. Madison Square 1218.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of light weight jerseys, suitable for dresses; all shades. Schwortzreich-Goodman Co., 30 W. 33d St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces, dress weight, all shades. Leo Finkenberg, Inc., 135-9 West 20th. Farragut 6215.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted in beige or tan. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St. Farr. 8830.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors, dress weight, cash paid. Mark Perlman, 25 West 31st. Madison sq. 6880.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Will exchange beige for other colors. Newman Skirt Co., 130 West 29th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted, taupe, rookie, Peking, for cash. Aaron Alper, Gramercy 1585.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d St.

ZIBELINES Wanted.—Strook's, all colors, any quantity; also Armstadt's 550, grey cotton cheviots; also black thibets. Cresley 4562, Piece Goods Department.

Contracts Wanted.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and satin dresses. Room 409, 1,181 Broadway, between 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.

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CHARMEUSE AND CREPE METEOR in all shades, below market price. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

CHEVIOTS. — Flagler's 1500-24, Kessler's 1500, Stoney & Starkey 1700, 27, 2200; Shaw 4900, 255; all colors; below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

CHIFFON, Velvets, all high grades; ten boxes; 42 inches; silk back. Madison Square 7960.

CHIFFON. — Large quantity of flesh and white chiffon. Farragut 4820.

CHINCHILLA.—White, all wool, 3 pieces, to close. Orchard 3701.

CLOAKINGS.—Manufacturer selling poplins, velour, kerseys cheap. 118 West 27th, twelfth floor.

COATINGS.—¾ McKenneys, Newhouse, Flaglers, Doval 00, Sternbach; cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

COATINGS.—Hug Flagler ¾ cloth No. 1500, very cheap. Farragut 4470.

COATS. — 1,000 silk, plush trimmed, with black fur collars and cuffs and bottom; 1,000 with kit coney collars, cuffs, and bottom; 2,000 cotton plush, 1,000 cloth coats; ready for shipment. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—See our $12.90 velour coat with large fur collar; also our other good numbers, including Fisher & Kennedy tweeds and polo cloth coats. 5% Cloak Co., Inc., 11 W. 32d St. Madison Square 5263.

COATS.—Plushes, velvets, corduroys, broadcloths, infants' and infants', cheap; full commission to salesmen. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Salt's pile fabrics and velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, at right prices; jobbers invited. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices, A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

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COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Very fine samples in pom pom, silvertones, broadcloths, and velours, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 W. 34th St.

COATS.—Headquarters for all-wool pom pom coats; season's best styles, cheapest prices. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th.

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COATS.—Children's coats for immediate delivery. Levitan Bros. & Zavkower, 136 West 21st St.

COATES, SUITS AND DRESSES.—For Southern trade. R. S. Greenberg, 476 7th Av.

COATS.—Smart styles at prices that will interest you. I. Novick & Co., 45 W. 27th.

COATS.—500 velour coats, $13.50-$20. Markow, Wolf & Lowenstein, 58 East 13th St.

COATS, Suits, Waists, Dresses, Skirts, cheap; also children's. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CORDUROYS.—All colors and all widths; below market prices. Call Chelsea 7836.

COTTON PLUSHES.—Pearson's 8041, black and colors, also single width, below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

COTTON GOODS.—Jobs on hand at low prices; batiste, nainsooks, long cloths. 2175 Gramercy.

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DRESSES.—6-14 gingham and crash, $9 to $13.50 doz., spot delivery. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Job of satin and georgette dresses to close out reasonable. 14 West 17th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Job organdies, voiles, georgettes, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges to close out. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Silks, ginghams, poplins; close out cheap. Superior Dress, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES.—See our $8.75, all-wool French serge dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Unusual values, serges, satins, jerseys, better kind. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—All colors, satin and taffeta; closing out. B. N. Frank, 130 West 28th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H., color 858, 2 pieces, slightly shaded; also 1 piece F. & H. velours, color 850, slightly streaky, at $3.25 net cash. Farr. 4868.

DUVET DE LAINES.—F. & H. taupe, shade 858, twilight shade 671, $3.65. Madison Square 1520.

FLANNELS, Ginghams, and Percales; big quantities below market price. B 42 Times.

FLANNELS.—Cotton interlinings, various weights; spot delivery. Mad. Sq. 5852.

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FUR COLLARS and set, kitt, pony, and opossum, for immediate delivery. Kaplan, 40 West 18th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

GABARDINES, Gera, black, brown, mouse, Burgundy, peacock, $2.65. Farragut 4072.

COATS.—Exceptional values; three leading styles, velour, half lined, fur and plush trimmed, $18.50. Alex. Kogut, 129 W. 22d.

GABARDINE.—Navy blue, No. 8050; Forstmann & Huffmann, 550 yards. Phone Greely 4343.

GEORGETTES.—250 pieces of Eagle No. 935 georgettes at $1.87½; 7 per cent., 10 days. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 4547.

GEORGETTES below market price. Call in person; no telephones. David Ullman, 1 East 33d.

HANDKERCHIEFS. — Ladies' roll-edge, of fine lingerie, 4,000 doz. to close out at 34c. net. Also 3,500 doz. men's, made of 64-60 sainsook, ¼ in. hem, at 68c. net. Amer. Hdkf. Co., 99 Greene St.

HOSIERY.—25,000 dozen firsts and seconds, children's, ladies', men's. Krolic, 377 Broadway.

INTERLINING.—White, unbleached, double up, 40-inch; reasonable. Gramercy 1660.

INTERLINING, Strooks, Flanfelt, 72 inches wide, 87½c. net. Madison Square 2607.

JAP SILK.—50 pieces; immediate action; cash only; extraordinary; reasonable. Farragut 3194.

JERSEYS.—White and taupe at a price. Gramercy 6205.

JERSEYS and other odd lots, to close out. Jacob Dorse, 1,833 Broadway.

JUILLIARD'S OXFORDS.—110 broadcloths, 11438, 54526, 7120, 09070, real cheap; Chase's nutria seal plush, Blumenthal's prybHoff, velours; Kridel's 36-inch venetian. Phone 5264 Madison Sq. Hydol.

KERSEYS.—31 $4.50. Madison Square 8588.

KHAKI SERGE.—Quantity, 32-inch, khaki shade, wool lining serge. Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, 26 Waverly Place. Spring 7507.

LEATHER for shoemakers and manufacturers; oak tan sole leather in strips for sale in large or small quantities at exceptionally low prices. Alliance Selling Association, 40-46 West 23d St.

MACKINAWS.—Printed, 75 cents, also ¾ coatings; good assortment. Gramercy 1515.

O. D. LEATHER SKIN CLOTH. Hockmeyer's, Spring 5663.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

OXFORDS.—Juilliard's 2086, 5 pieces kitten ear; Juilliard 2085, 5 pieces, and 3 pieces of brown tricotine. Madison Square 7960.

OXFORD.—2086 Juilliard, cheap, for cash. Gramercy 1114.

PLUSHES.—H. & H. 200, Pearsons 8041, Matelamb, ¾ cloakings, Newhouse 9, 114; Libby, Meinhard, Deering Milliken 1157. Greeley 1122.

PLUSH.—200 plush and cloth coats, fur trimmed, at reasonable prices. H. Greenberg, 566 7th Av. Bryant 1385.

PLUSHES.—Latinex below market price. A. Strauss, 104 Eldridge St. Call in person.

POPLINS.—09077, Saxonia, Dobson, Selden, Lorraine 3668, Whitman 774; Jolesch, Jamestown 6892, 4471; also serges, 0609-3, 09070, 6014, Lorraine 2698; very cheap. Greeley 1121.

POPLINS and Panamas, 09077, 3866; 767, B. P. N. L., P. N. A., and 230. Franklin Woolen, 11 E. 22d. Gramercy 2991-2992.

POPLINS.—American and other makes, $2.40; gabardines, Gera 10764, all shades, below market prices. Farragut 4470.

SATEENS.—All qualities and colors, below market price. Call Chelsea 7836.

SATEEN.—Black satin, reasonable. Third floor, 29 West 21st St.

SATIN.—36 inches and 40 inches satin, below market price; must call in person; no telephones. David Ullman, 1 East 33d St.

SATIN, Weiner's, all colors, at reasonable prices. Madison Square 8574.

SATINS.—Skinner's, quantity to close. Mad. Sq. 6500.

SERGES.—Black and navy, 1464, 104, 9288, 9204, 788, 10707, 526, C. F. S., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Gera 10453, Lorraine 3665; also heavyweight and lightweight burgundy velours and kerseys, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—Will sell reasonable for cash 9240s, 925, 87, 1057, poplin 9302, 3850, 4860, W. T. X., 7002; also heavyweight kerseys. Call Gramercy 2744. Mr. J. M.

SERGES.—0609, 0696, 09070, 838, 9288, 9058, 4061, C. S., C. S. G., 1210, also O. T. Ottoman. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 E. 22d. Phone Gramercy 2991-2992.

SERGES, 1464, 3850, 4632, 9, 99, 0609, 0696, 800, 11433, 9056, 7008, 7302; broadcloth, velours, poplins; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—Pacific, W. F. T., W. F. Juilliards, 4058, 4421; also quantity of Botany broadcloth. Goodman, Gramercy 1587.

SERGE.—3850, 99, 8802, 1464; Newport 4060, and Brightwood poplin 4860. 130 West 29th St. Farragut 4720.

SERGES.—Stevens 3850 at $2.45; American 0609 at $2.37½; 0380, $8.20. Mad. Sq. 6565.

SERGE.—Large quantities 4061, 4060, 4408, at $1.40. Spitzer. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—All kinds serges to sell cheap. Mad. Sq. 7080, Extension 12.

SERGE, American 0970, at $2.85. Farragut 921.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—To close out flesh, cotton back wash satin, pink messaline, radium silver and gold. Gramercy 676.

SILK.—Fortesine, black, cheap, for cash. Gramercy 1114.

SILK LININGS.—Fancy poplin, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SILVERTONES. — 1 piece of taupe, Andrews, style 5020, shade 415, very slightly shaded, $3.75; will submit for inspection. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—We are selling cheap leading makes and shades. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—Buckley & Cohen No. 438, 3 burgundy, 1 brown, $4.25 net. Farr. 9617.

SILVERTONE, Poplin, and Tricotine for sale. Waldman, 3555 Farragut.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts, to close out; good cotton warp serges, nicely made; also black satin at $2.67½. Gramercy 5888.

SKIRTS.—Woolen and silk; close out Fall line complete, $3.75 up. Pioneer Skirt Co., 3 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—Record-breaking value; all wool poplin and men's wear serge, 625. Albert Skirt Co., 110 W. 28th.

SKIRTS, 2,500 silks, to close, $2.50 up; also petticoats, $2.75. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $16.50 values are worth while seeing; don't leave town until you have seen our 6 new numbers; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th.

SUITS.—Absolutely all hand-tailored, at machine-made prices; jobbers invited. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Nice Fall model, all-wool serge, $15; also job Spring suits, mostly navy; silk coats. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's all-wool poplin suits, nicely trimmed, $13.75. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th.

SUITS.—Forstmann & Huffmann broadcloth suits, fancy trimmed, at $17.75; all colors. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th.

SUITS.—Very fine samples to close out in broadcloths, tricotines, and poplins. J. Lesser, 47 W. 34th.

SUITS.—To close out, $40 poplin and 156 serge and gabardine. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

TAPESTRY.—We have a surplus stock of tapestry and therefore offer for sale about 15 or 20 pieces high-grade 52-inch tapestry in choice patterns at a very reasonable price. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

TRICOTINES.—Will close out Garfield 4718, taupe shade 434, $3.40. Mad. Sq. 1520.

TRICOLETTE.—All colors to close at a price. Mad. Sq. 8500.

UNDERWEAR.—72 dozen men's ribbed shirts and drawers, short sleeves, knee length, to close $7.50. O 54 Times.

VELOURS.—Grant S. Kelly, 3000; all colors; Cox & Schreiber heavyweight, all colors; Baruch Wolff heavyweight, all colors; below market price. Farragut 9498.

VELOURS.—American 0360; also Holden-Leonard; also pom pom, American 12075, all colors, below market price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight taupe, khaki; also Stoney Starkey 805, 2270; Valentine 110, Kelly 701, 3000; very cheap. Greeley 1120.

VELOURS.—Saxonia 954, 10 burgundy, 10 taupe, $3.65 net; 16 pieces 11050 brown, $3.55 net, or exchange. Farr. 9617.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight and lightweight taupe and burgundy. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOUR.—American 0360, all colors, 15050, 06096, 0600, and 09070, below market price. Farragut 9498.

VELOURS.—American 0360, Stevens 5990, all shades, $3.25 net cash. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th.

VELOURS.—5 navy, F. & H.; 0360, 4 green; 10 pieces heavyweight, all colors; cheap. Canal 9617.

VELOUR.—0360 in taupe, burgundy, and reindeer. Mad. Sq. 7080, Extension 12.

VELOURS, American 13046, green, $3.25; K 544, green, $3.50. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS, Stevens 4281 and 6097, all shades, cheap. Madison Square 2607.

VELOURS.—Poplin plushes, odd pieces; cheap. 30 West 22d St., 1st floor.

VELOURS DU NORD.—Blumenthal X250, to close out. Orchard 3701.

VELOURS. — All shades, medium weights, Kaiserteches 305.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch Worrell dye, twill back, black and colored, at $1.25. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

VELVETEENS.—24-inch twill back, English black and colors, at $1.07½. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

VENETIANS. — 200 pieces black 36-inch Hyde's Purma brand. Madison Square 1864.

WOOLENS.—Garfield's 528 navy, $2.30; tricotine, 4718 navy, $3.80. Sonners, 8th floor, 25 West 31st St. Madison Square 4878.

WOOL JERSEY.—Close out 8 pieces light gray, $2.05. Room 501, 1,170 Broadway.

WOOL VELOUR, best quality, $3.87½, cost price; 3 pieces navy and 2 pieces green. Vanderbilt 1763.

ZIBELINE.—A. D. Juilliard's 6717, Burgundy, deerskin, brown; serge 09070 and 0609 navy; cotton poplin 6609½ navy below market price. Chelsea 1173.

Contracts Offered.

Contractors on serge and satin dresses. Call all morning with samples, 15 East 26th, sixth floor

CONTRACTORS wanted on $3.75 silk waists. K. & E. Waist Co., 20 West 33d St.

Allied Industries.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Hand sewing; any quantity, brand; pay good prices; cash. Hanover 972.

WE will convey your merchandise via fast motor trucks, anything, any kind, anywhere. Telephone A. W. Vanderput, Inc., 35 Warren St., N. Y. (5598 Barclay.)

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, CHILDREN'S HATS. Experienced only, to handle best popular priced line made; established trade; Pennsylvania State and other territory; commission. J. Auslander & Son, 160 5th Av.

Situations Wanted.

SIDE LINE wanted sell department stores or jobbing trade; good specialty or small line of merit. M 268 Times Downtown.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 *will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.*

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Saturday.....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Burlap Prices Are Firm.

Though yesterday's buying was none too active, good business late last week, plus further bullish reports from Calcutta, kept prices steady in the local burlap market yesterday. Here 8-ounce "40s" were firmly held at 18½ cents for spots, with similar lots of 10½-ounce goods quoted at 24½ cents. In the West Coast markets the respective figures were 18¼ and 23 cents. Cables received from Calcutta during the day reported that market higher and very firm.

***

Bids for Meltons Read.

About 100 sealed bids, calling for 20-ounce melton uniform cloth and coming from mills in all parts of the country where fabrics of this kind are made, were read at a public meeting of the Clothing and Equipment Division of the War Industries Board in the Borgfeldt Building here yesterday. Chairman H. P. Benties presided and read the bids. They set forth the quantities that could be delivered up to Dec. 31 of this year, and covered three major grades of meltons—all-wool, worsted warp and wool filling, and all-worsted. The figures varied quite a little and seemed to be lower in many cases when the quantities offered were small. These quantities ran from 500 yards to 2,000,000. The latter amount was named in the bid of the American Woolen Company on all-wool goods, the price being $3.90. The same company bid also on 1,000,000 yards of worsted warp and wool-filled goods, the price in this case being $4.07½ a yard. On all-worsted goods the Cleveland and Worsted Mills Company put in a bid of $4.24 a yard for 250,000 yards.

***

Will Submit New Packings.

A committee consisting of J. P. Quinlan, John M. Botts and Alexander Stuart was appointed at a meeting of the National Association of Knit Goods Selling Agents held yesterday at 350 Broadway to confer in Washington on Thursday with the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board. They will take with them about a dozen sample packages, illustrating new ways of packing these goods in order to save shipping space, and will submit them for the board's approval. Several types of packages were exhibited at the meeting here yesterday, and it was demonstrated that by refolding the goods about 25 to 27 per cent. of the usual space required in a hosiery box could be saved, while in underwear a saving of 18 to 22 per cent. could be effected. This, it was said, would enable the packing of about 25 per cent. more goods in an ordinary case than heretofore, and would help materially in saving the 20 per cent. or more of the freight space that the Conservation Division is endeavoring to have saved in the shipping of knit goods.

***

Dress Goods Opening Slowly.

House trade in Fall dress goods is not opening up any too freely, according to comment heard in secondary distributing centres. Several reasons are advanced for this, the chief ones being that fewer of the small retailers are in the market this season, because of the increased cost of travelling, &c., and that a very large advance business was done when the salesmen were on the road. Among the cloths that are selling best for immediate delivery were said yesterday to be velours, wool jerseys and plaids, some of the last-named on French serge grounds. Uncertainty still exists in the primary end of the trade regarding the opening of Spring lines.

***

Gray Goods Demand Fair.

A fairly active business was put through in the local gray goods market yesterday, in which 39-inch 68-72s shared to considerable extent for nearby delivery at the Government maximum price. The same was true of 38½-inch 64-60s, and some business also was done on 60-48s in that width at a price commensurate with that asked for the former construction. The sheeting demand was not very broad, again including 5 and 5.50-yard goods at maximum prices. Judging from reports heard in certain quarters, buyers are more willing to trade now for late deliveries. This is attributed to a belief that the recovery in cotton, if sustained, will lead to current prices being allowed to stand when the Government figures are given out in October.

***

Fewer Silk Shirts Will Sell.

With 8,000,000 or more men in khaki and prices from 100 to 150 per cent. higher than they were some time ago, wholesalers of men's furnishings are willing to concede that next year will see a restriction in the volume of business done in silk shirts. "When it was possible to get a good silk shirt for $5," said an executive of a well-known concern yesterday, "a great many men took advantage of the fact and bought them. Now, however, with a good shirt of this kind costing around $10 to $12, there cannot help but be a falling off in demand. It is inevitable that there must be a shrinkage in the volume of business done at those prices, but because of them I half expect to see the dollars and cents totals of sales for the coming Spring equal those of 1917."

***

Bigger Commissions for Salesmen.

Following the recent refusal of the Railway Administration to lighten the burden of traveling salesmen at this time by granting them special concessions over the pleasure traveler, a movement is being set on foot here to increase the selling commissions received by these men, from which they have to pay their own expenses. One of the traveling men's associations already has sent out a letter showing the need of the increase, and it is intimated that other bodies will soon follow suit. The point has already been reached where salesmen are spending a very large part of their commissions for traveling expenses, and it is said that there is no reason to believe that the end is yet in sight. Railroad, hotel, baggage transfer and other road expenses are all higher than they were six months ago.

SAMUEL FINE COMPANY
SUITS MISSES SUITS & COATS COATS
12-14-16 WEST 27 ST NEW YORK

DRESSES $13.75

If there is any one who is an expert on smartness in clothes it is the young miss.

She wants something exceptionally attractive and a season ahead in style.

We offer just such exclusive chicken models.

They're adorable!

Suits, $16.75 to $40.00
Coats, $13.50 to $45.00

TO INSURE BIG PROFITS
Buy our $13.75 line in *Serge, Satin, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Georgette and Jersey*—for they equal any dress on the market that can retail for $25.
All styles. All colors. One price.
Immediate Delivery.
P. S.—Invest in Victory—Buy W. S. S.

GINSBERG BROS.
6-8 West 32nd ST.
NEW YORK.

Of all the Jersey Dresses we ever created
JERSEY DRESS
Jolie Claire
is the most perfect—Fashioned with every detail cleverly worked out—elaborated embroidered,—the most popular of all fabrics, and such good value—Made in all colors and sizes—Ready to be shipped today.
Only $20
JOLIE CLAIRE will surely win the hearts of all your present customers and bring many more to you.
Wiz Dress Company
22-26 West 32nd Street, New York City
Let *your* store be the *only* one to show Jolie Claire in your city.

THE MEETING PLACE
In the final analysis, sales are the aim of every progressive retailer—and KARP BROTHERS garments certainly do sell!
Exceptional values in COATS, SUITS and SERGE DRESSES from $17.50 up.
Quick delivery!
KARP BROTHERS
45-47 WEST 27th ST.

A. SCHWARTZ & CO.
20 West 33rd Street
SUITS & COATS
OF INDIVIDUALITY
from $18.75 up.
Dependable Merchandise
at prices that insure you from profiteering

Fashion Service
*A Unique Advert

HELPS WAR CONTRACTORS.

Government to Allow Them to Buy Equipment Lent Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department has approved changes in war contracts providing that hereafter manufacturers who are furnished with special equipment at the expense of the Government may agree to take over such facilities at a fair value in diminution of the profit which they would otherwise make.

"It frequently occurs," said an announcement made by the department, "that in order to fulfill the terms of the contract it is necessary for the manufacturer to construct additional buildings or provide special machinery or otherwise increase his facilities. Under the terms of Government contracts now made, title in such improvements vests in the United States.

"The increased manufacturing facilities that have been created by the War Department, exclusive of the new industries serving the Navy and Emergency Fleet Corporation from April 7, 1917, to July, 1918, cost approximately $400,000,000.

"If the contractor wishes to take title to the facilities he may make a written offer to the Government. If agreeable to the Government, the contractor is to be obligated to pay for such facilities at their appraised value at the time of making the offer. This can be done either by the payment of the money direct or by an amortization plan."

Swedes to Compete with Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—A special dispatch to the Extrabladet from Stockholm reports that a Swedish society has been formed which aims by the co-operation of industry and art to produce goods to meet German competition.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findley, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrman, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; I. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; Miss E. L. Wagner, fancy goods; 220 5th Av.; Latham.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; Miss E. M. Noel, muslin underwear; Miss A. Salnk, laces; 23 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—Mayers Dept. Store; A. D. Kaufman, suits, dresses, skirts, millinery; 1,161 B'way.
BALTIMORE—The Dress Shop; M. H. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE, Baer Brothers; S. S. Baer, millinery, women's, children's wear; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—B. Fleischman & Brothers; D. Fleischman, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Warner-Stamey Co.; G. T. Warner, women's apparel, notions, laces; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, Miss J. Steinkamp, Miss P. Metzel, Miss Marston, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Eytings, ribbons; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. & Co.; H. L. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; C. A. Miller, Spring, women's house dresses, kimonos; 354 4th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—Besse-Ashworth Co.; Miss E. Fogg, millinery; Prince George.
BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; C. E. Ferris, women's ready-to-wear; H. J. Parker, dry goods; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Mr. Bauch, books; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downes, suits, basement buyers; Mr. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Palmer, waists; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, corsets, house dresses; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
HOUSTON, Texas—Mistrot & Adoue; G. A. Mistrot, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
BOSTON—M. H. Frank & Co.; W. A. Ullman, linens; 906 B'way.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. A. Smith, kitchen furnishings, lamps, china; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—William Filenes' Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Miss Thulin, misses' coats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—William Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Dever, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Goldie, men's, boys' clothing; F. Phillips, women's coats, raincoats, bathing suits; basement buyers; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors' dresses; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss Hickey, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. T. Reed, women's hosiery, knit underwear, basement; F. A. Fuller, furs; E. H. Bell, upholstery goods; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; S. M. Averill, lamps; C. J. Brady, floor coverings; P. J. Keefe, misses' coats, skirts; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly; A. E. Vetter, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adams & Co.; Miss H. J. Hall, books, stationery; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; R. W. Forrester, rugs; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss M. J. Neff, knit underwear, sweaters; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, clothing, hats, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; C. W. Zollinger, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Little-Long Co.; Miss J. Shaw, ribbons; Miss K. Van Tuyle, underwear; Gregorian.
CHATTANOOGA—R. Schwartz Co.; Miss S. Chauncey, millinery; Vanderbilt.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss J. Carey, infants' wear, house dresses, kimonos, muslin underwear; Miss Shanahan, fancy goods, stationery; 277 5th Av.
CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk Co.; W. Jackson, millinery; 411 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, coats; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Edwards & Lee; Mr. Edwards, waists; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—W. A. Werbolt Co.; E. Hortasch, domestics, dress goods; 353 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; I. Neicher, representing; S. Shane, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; D. Delaney, toilet articles, jewelry, pocketbooks; Miss O'Connell, coats; A. H. Winkler, silk waists; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. Mandel, laces, hdkfs.; Miss Gibson, foreign shop; Miss Hondel, millinery, basement; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods; E. L. Curtis, hats, gloves, trunks; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. M. Russakov, ladies' neckwear, veilings; U. S. Grant, furniture, bedding; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. W. Eru, dress goods, silks; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Kaufman, h'dk'fs; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Buchanan & Reems; R. Buchanan, woolens; Sherman Square.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss G. Livingstone, coats, suits; 23 East 26th.
H. H. Wilson, upholstery goods; 11 E. 17th.
CINCINNATI—I. & S. Bing; S. H. Bing, piece goods; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. A. Seinsheimer Co.; A. L. Bowman, woolens; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. F. Bockmeyer, hosiery, women's knit underwear; 118 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. Crane, linens, flannels; 116 West 32d; Great Northern.
CINCINNATI—Heidman Clothing Co.; J. Schild, woolens; Ansonia.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss M. M. Gordon, books, stationery; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; C. E. Carlson, men's furn. goods; A. N. Oldreive, underwear 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Mrs. A. Rice, hosiery, leather goods, neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscowitz, suits; Mr. Kaplan, foxes, wolves; Mr. Weselman, house furn. goods; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—McIlroy Co.; S. Cohen, clothing; Bellecliare.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss Becker, muslin underwear, house dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bell Cloak Co.; H. A. Leidner, coats, suits, waists, dresses; McAlpin.
COLUMBIA, Penn.—Triumph Mfg. Co.; W. H. Lucas, cotton piece goods; Imperial.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; J. Doody, men's clothing, furnishings, basement; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. C. Beard, dry goods; Collingwood.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, carpets; Mrs. C. Reed, coats, suits; 277 5th Av.; Great Northern.
DECATUR, Ill.—C. J. Felix, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
DENVER, Col.—The Denver D. G. Co.; Miss K. M. Bennett, notions, leather goods; R. E. Doughty, upholstery goods, draperies; T. H. Protheroe, linens, domestics; 200 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss T. V. Murray, neckwear, ribbons; 404 4th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—F. Brody, Sons & Co.; M. Brody, furn. goods; 365 B'way.
DENVER—Kline Garment Co.; Mr. Rosenheim, furs; 404 4th Av.
ERIE, Penn.—D. Galinsky; I. Galinsky, men's, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Wallick.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; Miss E. Bowers, millinery; 432 4h Av.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Steiger, Cox Co.; Mr. Cox, domestics; 105 Grand.
FARMERSVILLE, Texas.—J. Purvin & Son; J. L. Purvin, dry goods; Hargrave.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy, suits; 37 West 26th.
FITCHBURG, Mass.—Nichols & Frost; C. Wood, representing; Latham.
GALVESTON, Texas—Mistrot & Adoue; L. Skinner, laces, embroideries, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
GEORGETOWN, Ky.—Herring-Jenkins Co.; J. A. Herring, ready-to-wear; Latham.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Kempner & Merkel; Mr. Aronson, waists; 1,133 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; E. H. Dickinson, women's shoes; 1,270 B'way; Grand.
GRAND RAPIDS—Stern Co.; H. Stern, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—Charles Trankla & Co.; Miss Monroe, leather goods; 432 4th Av.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Meyer-Arnold Co.; R. A. Sanders, domestics, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; 17 W. 28th; Gregorian.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 23 East 26th.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; Miss Cox, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Woodcock & Lawson D. G. Co.; W. E. Massey, notions; 1,150 B'way, Collingwood.
INDIANA, Penn.—F. B. Levy; suits; 37 W. 26th.
INDIANAPOLIS—Zwick Hat Co.; J. Clark, hats; Woodward.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss Williams, neckwear, ribbons; E. H. Buchorn, draperies, furniture; E. L. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; E. B. Davis, shoes; Miss S. Lightstone, leather goods, jewelry; Miss M. Hall, art goods; R. T. Ramsey, hosiery, men's furnishing goods, underwear; Mrs. A. Patterson, art needlework; J. Rusk, W. R. Wheelock, mdse. mgrs.; 225 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn, Furchgott Co.; W. J. Webb, silks, trimmings; 353 4th Av.; Collingwood.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Miss Smith, muslin underwear; Miss Meiklinphy, ladies', children's trimmed hats; 37 West 26th.
JOLIET, Ill.—M. A. Tellman, boys' flannelette waists, men's overcoats, suspenders; 305 B'way.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; W. S. Chapman, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.; Aberdeen.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; Mr. Turbeck, domestics; 105 Grand.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; Miss M. Scullin, h'dkfs., neckwear; 105 Grand; Great Northern.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; A. P. Dupius, jewelry, leather goods; Mrs. Ellis, art embroideries; 23 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, plush, cloth coats; 7 W. 22d.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—McCully Hat Co.; G. G. McCully, hats.
LA CROSSE, Wis.—W. Doerflinger Co.; A. A. Dusty, dress goods, silks; Gregorian.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; H. E. Kline, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.
LAURENS, S. C.—Minter Co.; E. P. Minter, clothing, millinery; Collingwood.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—A. B. Sutherland Co.; Mr. Talbot, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; W. N. Doyle, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; 60 Worth.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Smith, Riddick Wholesale D. G. Co.; Mr. Hurbert, bleached goods; M. H. Riddick, domestics; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; J. Kelly, linens, cotton goods; 1,170 B'way; Collingwood.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. J. Gathoff & Bro.; M. J. Gathoff, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; S. A. White, fancy goods; 23 East 26th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—T. H. Caffrey Co.; Miss N. McCabe, shoes; Great Northern.
MACON, Ga.—Burdon, Smith & Co.; C. H. Denicke, notions, jewelry, neckwear, h'dk'fs; 1,133 B'way.
MANNING, S. C.—J. D. Hirschman, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
MARION, Ind.—Boston Big Store; E. S. Kinnear, suits; 37 West 26th.
MARYVILLE, Mo.—Alderman-Yehle D. G. Co.; C. W. Yehle, piece goods; Somerset.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—John Gerber Co.; F. G. Beurer, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway.
MIAMI, Fla.—E. B. Douglass Co.; E. B. Douglass, clothing, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,178 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—S. Fein Bros. Co.; J. S. Fein, clothing, men's furn. goods; Woodstock.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; A. A. Dusty, silks, piece goods; B'way and 32d; Gregorian.
MINNEAPOLIS—The Dayton Co.; Miss Walsh, misses' ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
MOUNTAINVILLE, Ind.—S. Barskin, jobs dresses, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Scheuer, Wise & Co.; Mr. Thompson, representing; 43 Leonard.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cain, Sloan & Co.; J. [illegible], dry goods; 353 4th Av.; Breslin.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; J. B. Fowrie, laces, embroideries; Miss A. D. Nance, hosiery, underwear; 23 E. 26th.
NATCHEE, Miss.—Chamberlain & Patterson; W. C. Price, cloaks, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; Grand.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger, Dudgron Co.; J. P. Fenton, hosiery, ribbons, gloves, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, house furn. goods; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN—Edward Malley Co.; P. J. Morrissy, silks, dress goods, linings; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Mayer, Israel & Co.; B. Argus, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
NEW ORLEANS—Exclusive Shop; A. Hurwitz, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
NEW ORLEANS—Kreeger Store Co.; M. Kreeger, women's wear, millinery; 303 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks Ribbon Co.; Joseph Marks, ribbons, silks, Spring dress goods; Woodstock.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; H. T. Malone, men's, boys' clothing; 15 E. 26th; Flanders.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara Dry Goods Co.; Miss T. Galsman, laces, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; York.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—N. Frank's Sons; Mr. Cruickshank, piece goods; 44 E. 23d.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—F. D. Feyton, rugs; Aberdeen.
PARKERSBURG, Va.—J. Lasky; dry goods; S. Lasky, notions; Wallick.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—David Harley Co.; Miss A. MacVeigh, millinery; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauners; Miss Lowenthel, georgette dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Brothers; B. H. Ullman, skirtings; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Gross Bros.—I. Gross, piece goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 6th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—J. B. Gillies Stores; Mr. Davis, coats, suits, waists, skirts; McAlpin.
PHILADELPHIA—Daniel & Blumenthal; J. Blumenthal, woolens; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Feingold & Stumacher; I. Feingold, skirtings; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Nowick & Son; H. A. Nowick, suitings; 1,182 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Silk, suitings; 1,182 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Crain & Sons; J. Crains, mfrs. cloaks, suits; 33 West 34th; Collingwood.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; I. Blauner, Fall dresses, basement; Miss Koenig, jobs georgette dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—A. M. Elsfelder; dry goods; Flanders.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer; J. Baer, men's, boys' pants, men's suits; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—The Bedell Co.; A. H. Goldberg, jobs silk, wash dresses, silk waists, sweater coats; eleventh floor, 19 West 34th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Mrs. Jacobs, house dresses, negligees; 1,140 B'way; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. M. H. Block, corsets, women's underwear, infants' wear; 116 West 32d; Great Northern.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Schwartz, laces; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. J. Kunkel, clothing; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss A. G. Dewar, laces, trimmings; 470 4th Av.
PORT ARTHUR, Texas—Toggery Shop; A. Bluestine, men's, women's clothing; Aberdeen.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, gloves, hosiery, women's knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; Miss A. L. Boothby, Miss L. McCann, representing; 404 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; W. W. Anderson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. F. Warner, millinery; 500 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mfrs. Outlet Co.; T. R. Eisner, millinery; 116 West 32d.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. G. Munshower, knit goods; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.
REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Mrs. S. Fels, women's ready-to-wear; Grand.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoades; A. S. Minter, ladies' neckwear, hosiery; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—Hancock D. G. Co.; G. H. Campbell, domestics; Collingwood.
ROANOKE, Va.—George McIlain Co.; O. H. Highbarger, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; L. W. Lemon, muslin underwear, kimonos; L. J. Wohl, Miss Feldman, waists; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Doyles; J. P. Doyle, coats, suits, millinery; St. Andrews.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—L. Feniger, ready-to-wear; Endicott.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Auerbach Co.; C. A. Johnson, men's furn. goods; 123 East 26th.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Holzwasser's; L. P. Peiser, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses, silk petticoats, waists, sweaters, fur coats; 1,150 B'way.
SANFORD, N. C.—Williams-Belk Co.; W. L. Nisbet, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
SAULT STE MARIE—H. J. Hollinrake, ready to wear; 25 West 33d.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; F. Kauders, gen'l buyer; 1,150 B'way.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pelletier Co.; H. E. Timm, notions, toilet, leather goods, laces, neckwear, hosiery; 116 W. 32d.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Granite Toggery; E. J. O'Shea, men's furn. goods; Latham.
STERLING, Ill.—J. K. Chester Co.; Mr. Stecker, general mdse.; 44 E. 23d.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Sulzbacher & Co.; J. I. Burke, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; A. J. Moser, house furnishing goods; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; J. Lynch, rugs; Mr. Gass, laces, embroideries; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; P. J. Krazeise, underwear; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Trorlicht-Duneker Carpet Co.; H. H. Wilson, upholstery goods; 11 East 17th.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss I. Lesser, millinery; 225 5th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; G. Dalrymple, notions; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; C. H. Brown, dress goods, silks; 1,261 B'way.
TERRELL, Texas—I. Levy, dry goods; Bristol.
TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; Miss Sullivan, neckwear, laces, embroideries, dress trimmings; 225 5th Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson, Hudson Co.; Miss A. M. Cole, gloves; Miss M. Brogon, hosiery, underwear; 200 5th Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; M. Miller, Miss M. Bynes, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Baumgardner & Co.; W. F. Myers, white goods, dress goods, flannels; 60 Worth.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells Son & Co.; Miss E. C. Sulling, corsets; Collingwood.
UTICA, N. Y.—R. Fraser; F. J. Bauer, carpets; Continental.
WABASH, Ind.—Berkman, Wolf & Co.; Miss Wendling, ladies' ready-to-wear; Prince George.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; [illegible] rugs; 1,230 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, domestics, wash goods, dress goods, silks; Wallick.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Curran, D. G. Co.; J. Moore, rugs; Wellington.
WEST POINT, Ga.—L. Heyman & Co.; L. Heyman, dry goods; Collingwood.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; B. T. Shuman, ready-to-wear; Holland House.
WINSTON, N. C.—Ideal D. G. Co.; B. M. Hichcock, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Duncan & Homer Co.; E. O'Rourke, Miss K. Barrett, millinery; 212 5th Av.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; A. Latimer, Miss Conner, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; C. F. Krim, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.
YORK, Penn.—Chas. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. G. E. Chronister, muslin underwear, house dresses; 44 E. 23d.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss, Hirshberg Co.; Miss E. Bott, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs., ribbons; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.

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33rd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

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From Paris
after a stay of more than eight weeks

Of the Silk Buyer

who has brought with him a superb collection of

New Silks *New Velvets* *New Brocades*

Sensational Silks
at
Sensational Prices

Considering the many difficulties attendant upon War Conditions this is truly a marvelous collection.

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Our Line of
WASH FABRICS
for
Spring and Summer
1919
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Shrewd investors will be quick to see in the country's coal situation some of many reasons why we especially recommend an issue of Two Year 7% Notes secured by mortgage on operating coal properties of great value, to yield

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

List Broadens, with Interest Directed Toward Neglected Rails—Steel Off.

Although elsewhere in the financial district the day was marked by extreme dullness, the Stock Exchange enjoyed an unusually active session yesterday, which was featured by the sudden return to popularity of the railway shares. These issues have been pretty much in disfavor with the speculative element since the reaction which followed the flurry occasioned by the Government's assumption of control. Of late they have been inclined to sag steadily to keep pace with the unsatisfactory progress of the three-sided contract negotiations between the Government authorities, the railway executives and the security holders. Perhaps the return to his desk yesterday of Mr. McAdoo supplied the only reason for a sudden shift by traders from the steel and other active industrials to partly forgotten rails. At any rate, the greater part of the session was featured by transactions in the railroad issues, many of which closed the day higher by a point or more. Reading and Union Pacific ran an even race in the number of shares changing hands, but with the latter advancing much more easily. Canadian Pacific was one of the first stocks to show a strong upward tendency, and soon advanced 2¾ points from its opening figure. The St. Paul issues were both in demand with the preferred advancing 2½ and the common 1⅞.

Elsewhere the list was irregular, numerous issues weakening near the close. Steel common got to 112⅝ in the forenoon only to run into selling, which carried the price back to 111¼ at the close. General Motors made a quick recovery from the reaction which came with the announcement of the Government's inability to supply steel for passenger cars and closed up its familiar 5 points.

In the bond department attention was once more attracted to the buying of the first Liberty loan bonds, which made a new high for this year at 100.06. The foreign issues were firm on a moderate turnover. The war news has been closely reflected in the behavior of these issues, which have marked the passing of the danger of further inroads upon the French territory by the enemy by selling nearer to the money basis established by other bonds.

STOCKS BUOYANT IN LONDON.

Mining, Tin, and Diamond Shares Strong—Russian Bonds Up.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The stock market was buoyant today, with sellers very reserved. Buyers were numerous and low-priced railroads were the most active features. Mining, tin, and diamond shares were strong, and Russian issues led a general improvement in bonds, although the shortness of stock checked business.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 90 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs, 98 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loan Rates Range from 5¾ to 6%—Time Money Unchanged.

Although a few call loans were placed yesterday at 5¾ per cent., the general market rate was 6 per cent. Renewals were made at that figure. There was no change in the time money situation, the supply of funds being scarce.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6½
Low	5¾	Low	6¼
Renewals	6	Renewals	6¼
Last	6	Last	6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5⅞@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days . . . 4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days . . . 4⅜@4⅞
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days . . . 5⅜@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76	$4.7595	$4.7595	—.00014
Cables	4.77	4.7695	4.7605	—.00014
Francs—				
Demand	5.68⅜	5.68⅜	5.68⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	5.67⅛	5.67⅛	5.67⅛	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close, Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7595	$4.7595
5.1826 Paris	5.68⅜	5.67⅞
China—		
Hongkong	80.00	80.25
Peking	121.50	121.75
Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	52.00	52.375
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	35.73
Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826 Italy	7.90½	7.90
Japan—		
Kobe	53.50	53.75
Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30 Spain	25.80	25.90
60.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.50	36.00
Copenhagen	31.20	31.55
Christiania	31.35	31.75
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.625	44.75
34.42 Rio	23.75	24.00
9.1826 Switzerland	3.96⅛	3.94½
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.30	14.40
500 rubles	13.20	13.30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73⅛	$4.71¾	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $385,157,094; balance, $37,766,269; United States Treasury credit balances, $3,841,587; Federal Reserve credit balance, $22,742,577.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $18.75 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$4,484,750	$20,322,640
Internal Revenue—		
Inc. and excess profits taxes	10,932,200	508,428,577
Miscellaneous	39,460,578	145,417,644
Miscellaneous revenue	6,997,234	28,972,045
Total receipts	61,883,764	703,140,907
Exc. or ord. disb. over ord. receipts	414,807,250	1,033,332,707
Exc. of total receipts over total disb.	166,222,862	88,490,986
Expenditures	476,691,015	1,746,473,614

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid. Asked.	Friday. Bid. Asked.
Spelter	8.75 8.85	8.65 8.75
Antimony	$13.37½ 13.62½	13.25 13.50
Quicksilver	$125.00	$125.00
Aluminium		
Iron, No.2Xfdy.	*$33.00	*$33.00
	34.25	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	387	10	0	387	0	0
Tin, futures	387	10	0	387	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	442,137	342,735	411,972
Year to date	83,768,827	118,392,343	97,990,659

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
...	...	100	Ajax Rubber	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
3½	3⅝	700	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
1⅞	2¼	6,600	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	...
33½	33⅝	600	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
83	84	200	Allis-Chalm. pf	83⅝	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞	— ⅛
68⅝	69½	300	Am. Beet Sugar	70	70	69½	69½	— ⅞
90	95	100	Am. Beet Sug. pf	85	85	85	85	+2
80	90	15	Am. Br. Shoe & F	90	90	90	90	...
46¾	47½	400	American Can	47¾	47¾	47	47	— ¾
93½	94¾	200	American Can pf	94½	94½	94⅛	94¼	— ⅛
84½	84¾	1,700	Am. Car & F'dry	84¾	85¼	84¾	84¾	— ¼
17⅜	18¼	200	Am. Hide & Leath	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ⅝
81¼	81½	600	Am. Hide & L. pf	81½	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅝
35	35¼	8,400	American Ice	32¼	35⅛	32¼	35	+3
50¾	51	1,100	American Ice pf	50	51	50	51	+1¼
42½	42¾	600	American Linseed	42½	42¾	42¾	42¾	...
79¾	80	900	Am. Linseed pf	80¾	80¾	80	80	...
67	67¼	400	Am. Locomotive	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
5¼	5½	200	American Malting	5½	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
43	45	200	Am. Malt. 1st pf	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
78⅝	78¾	1,300	American Ice pf	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
74½	75	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70	70	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
110⅜	110⅝	200	Am. Steel F'dries	74¾	75	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
109	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	...
128⅞	129	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
92	92¼	1,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	129½	130	128½	129¼	— ⅛
58½	59	500	Am. Tel. & Teleg	92	92¼	91¼	92	...
30½	30¾	2,700	American Woolen	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
66¾	66⅞	1,800	Am. Wr. Paper pf	28⅜	30¾	28⅜	30¾	+2¼
34⅝	35½	900	Anaconda Copper	66⅜	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝	+2⅛
82	83¼	300	At., Top. & S. F	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	+ ⅝
103	104½	100	At. T. & S. F. pf	82	82⅞	82	82⅞	+ ⅝
93¾	94	17,300	Atl. Gulf & W. I	101½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
55½	55⅞	3,400	Baldwin Locomo	95½	95½	93⅞	93⅞	—1⅞
84	84¼	3,700	Balt. & Ohio	55	56¼	55	55⅛	— ⅛
103⅞	104	700	Beth. Steel Cl. B	85	85	85⅞	85⅞	+1
26⅞	27¼	800	Beth. St. 8 p. c. pf	104½	104¾	104	104	— ¾
41	41¼	500	Booth Fisheries	27½	27¾	27	27	— ¼
11	12½	100	Brklyn Rap. Tran	41	41¼	41	41¼	— ¼
143⅜	144	3,300	Burns Brothers	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	— ¼
11¾	12	400	Butte Copper & Z	143	144	142⅝	143	— ¾
25¼	26	500	Butte & Superior	113¾	113¾	113¾	144	+1
18½	19¼	100	Cal. Petroleum	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
155⅞	155½	3,000	Canadian Pacific	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
31	32⅛	100	Central Foundry	154	156⅜	154	155½	+1⅛
41	42	100	Cent. Foundry pf	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
67	67½	100	Cent. Leather Co	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
32	34½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	67⅜	67⅜	67¾	67⅜	— ⅛
86¼	87¼	100	Chandler Motor	34½	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
57	57¾	5,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	87⅜	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
23¼	24½	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	57	58¾	57	57½	+1
47⅞	48	10,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+1⅛
77¼	77½	7,400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	45⅞	48⅛	45⅝	47⅞	+1⅝
92½	93	100	Chi. & Northwest	75⅞	78¼	75¾	77½	+2½
122	140	200	Chi. & Northwest pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
24⅝	25	6,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac	127	127½	127	127½	+2½
77	77⅜	2,400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf	24	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅞
64⅜	65	2,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf	74¾	77⅜	74½	77	+2
16	16½	2,300	Chile Copper	63¼	65	63¼	64⅝	+1⅛
39¼	39½	200	Chino Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	...
30½	32	500	C., C., C. & St. L	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
47	47½	200	Colo. Fuel & Iron	30½	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
22	23	200	Colorado Southern	47⅛	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ⅜
35¼	35¾	800	Columbia Gas & El	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
89	90¼	200	Consolidated Gas	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+1½
44⅛	44¼	3,100	Corn Products Ref	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
100	100¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	+ ⅛
68	68½	19,300	Crucible Steel	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	30	2,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	68⅜	70	67¾	68⅜	+ ⅛
81	81½	600	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	30½	30½	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
108¼	108¾	800	Delaware & Hud	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
58⅜	58½	3,000	Distillers Securities	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
26½	27	200	Elk Horn Coal	59⅜	59⅜	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
15¼	15¼	6,600	Erie	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
32½	32½	2,600	Erie 1st pf	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
31	32	900	Erie 2d pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
37	38	100	Fisher Body	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
29¼	30	200	Gaston Wms. & W	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
48	49¾	100	General Chemical	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
145	149	100	General Cigar	185	185	185	185	+5
150	154	600	General Electric	49	49	49	49	— ⅜
45½	45½	400	General Motors	145½	146	145½	146	— ½
81	81½	200	Goodrich (B. F.)	148	153	148	153	+5
91⅜	92¼	1,600	Granby Consol.	45⅜	45⅜	45	45	...
32	32½	800	Great Northern pf	81	81	81	81	+1½
43¼	44½	800	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
83½	87	300	Greene-Cananea	43	43¾	43	43¾	— ⅝
47⅝	48¼	200	Gulf States Steel	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
52	52¾	100	Haskell & Barker	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅜
3,500	7⅜		Inspiration Copper	48	48	48	48	...
1,200	60⅞	61	Interboro Consol	52⅜	52⅝	52	52½	— ⅛
100	129	130	Inter. Agricul. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
65	66	100	Inter. Harv., N. J.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
200	26¾	27	Inter. Harv. Corp	128	129	128	129	...
200	98⅞	200	Inter. Mer. Marine	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅜
7,700	30¼	30¾	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
1,500	38⅜	37	Inter. Nickel	97⅛	98⅜	97⅛	98⅞	—1
100	18¼	18½	Inter. Paper	30⅝	30⅝	30	30¼	...
500	54	55½	Kan. City Southern	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ⅛
600	51	51⅜	Kan. City So. pf	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
1,200	72¼	33⅜	Kennecott Copper	54⅛	55	54¼	55	+ ⅛
800	84¼	84¾	Lackawanna Steel	84	84	83¾	84	— ⅛
1,100	7	9½	Lake Erie & West	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
100	22	25	Lake Erie & W. pf	8	8	8	8	...
200	58	58½	Lehigh Valley	22	22	22	22	...
663	28	29⅜	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	57⅝	58½	57½	58½	+ ⅛
700	51	51⅝	Lorillard(P.) rgts	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	...
100	72¼	73	Mackay Cos	15⅜	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
100	26	26½	Maxwell Motors	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
100	54½	56	Max. Mot. 1st pf	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
100	20	21	Max. Mot. 2d pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
100	19	20	May Dept. Stores	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
4,100	102	104	Mex. Petroleum	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+1½
100	96	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	102¼	102¼	101	101	+ ¾
12,900	28⅛	28⅜	Miami Copper	96	96	96	96	—1¼
1,900	53⅜	54¼	Midvale Steel	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
3,700	85	86	Minn. & St. L. new	53⅜	54¼	53	53¼	— ⅛
200	11	11⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	11	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	+1⅛
200	88¼	89¼	M., Kan. & Texas	89¼	89¼	88½	89½	+1¼
5,400	5⅝	5⅞	Missouri Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
1,600	23¼	24	Missouri Pacific pf	23	23	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
100	56	56¼	National Acme	56¼	56½	55½	55½	— ⅛
100	31½	31⅝	National Biscuit	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	— ½
100	91	91	Nat. Conduit & C	91	91	91	91	...
600	18½	18½	Nat. Enamel & Stp	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	...
900	51¼	51½	National Lead	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
300	58½	58½	Nev. Consol. Cop	20	20	20	20	...
200	19	19¾	N. Y. Air Brake	19	19	19	19	— ½
4,000	128	128¾	New York Central	128	128	127½	127½	—1⅜
8,100	72½	73½	N. Y. N. H. & H	40½	72½	40½	41¾	— ⅝
300	41¾	42¼	N. Y. Ont. & West	20	41¾	40½	41¾	— ⅛
300	20	20½	Norfolk & Western	104½	20	20	20½	+ ⅛
2,500	39	39¼	North American	39	104¾	104½	104½	+ ⅛
100	88⅜	89	Northern Pacific	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	89¼	+ ⅛
2,800	69	70	Nova Scotia S. & C	69	88¼	88	88¼	+ ⅛
500	40¼	40¾	Ohio Cities Gas	40¼	69	69	69	+ ⅛
300	9¼	9½	Ontario Mining	9¼	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
400	15⅝	15⅞	Ontario Mail rgts	15⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
100	44	44¾	Penn. Railroad	44	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
400	45¼	45¾	People's Gas, Chi	45¼	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
100	14⅜	15	Pere Marquette	14⅜	45¾	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
700	38¼	38½	Pere Marquette pf	38½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
2,600	27½	27¾	Philadelphia Co	27½	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
800	39½	39¾	Pierce-Arrow	39½	27¾	27¼	27¼	—1⅛
11,100	51½	52¼	Pittsburgh Coal	51½	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
100	52¾	53⅜	Pitts. & West Va	53⅜	52¾	51½	52¾	+ ⅛
200	36½	36¾	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	79⅝	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
80	79¾	80	Pressed Steel Car	71½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
22	71½	72	Do., odd lots	72⅜	72	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
200	72⅜	72¾	Public Serv., N. J.	91	72⅜	72	72	+ ⅛
110	112	112	Pullman Company	111	91	91	91	— ⅛
100	111	111	Railway Steel Spring	62⅝	111	111	111	+ ⅛
2,000	62	62¼	Ry. Spring pf	100½	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
200	100½	100½	Ray Consol. Cop	24¼	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
16,700	24	24¼	Reading	91	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
6,000	90⅝	91	Rep. Iron & Steel	93¾	91	88¼	89¼	+ ⅛
300	92⅝	92¾	Rep. Iron & St. pf	101	93¾	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
400	101	102	St. L. & San Fran	12	101	101	101	+ ⅛
300	12	12	Saxon Motor	7¼	12	12	12	+ ⅛
500	7¼	7¾	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
500	7¾	8	Seaboard A. L. pf	19¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
200	19¾	20¼	Shattuck-Arizona	16½	20¼	19¾	20¼	+1
500	16½	16	Sinclair Oil Ref	33¼	16½	16	16	— ⅛
300	33¼	33½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	62½	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅛
5,800	62½	63	Southern Pacific	86	62½	61	61	—1⅛
4,400	87	87½	Southern Railway	23¾	87	85⅞	86½	— ⅛
1,600	23¾	24	Southern Ry. pf	63¼	24¼	23½	24	— ⅛
200	63¼	63¾	Studebaker Corp	45¼	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
200	45¼	45¾	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	19¼	45¾	45	45	— ⅛
6,000	19¼	19⅝	Texas & Pacific	15	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
100	15	15	Tobacco Products	71	15	15	15	...
1,700	71	71½	Tol., S. L. & W. t. r.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
500	7¼	7¾	T., S.L. & W. pf. t.r.	14¼	7¼	6	7	+ ⅛
14,100	16	14¼	Union Pacific	122⅝	16	14¼	16	+ ⅛
4,000	122¼	122¼	United Cigar Stores	102	124½	122¼	122¼	+ ⅛
100	102¼	103	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14⅛	102¼	101½	101½	+ ⅛
700	14⅛	14⅝	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	128½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
1,600	128½	128¾	U. S. Rltv. & Imp	16⅞	128	128	128	+ ⅛
900	16⅞	17	U. S. Rubber	62	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
117,100	62	63	United States Steel	117¾	63	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
400	117¾	118	U. S. Steel pf	110¼	117⅜	117	117⅛	— ⅛
1,200	110¼	110¾	Utah Copper	81⅜	110¾	110	110⅜	— ⅛
100	81⅜	81⅝	Va.-Caro. Chemical	51⅜	81⅝	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅛
1,200	51⅜	51⅝	Va. Iron, Coal & C	72⅛	51⅝	51⅜	51½	+ ⅛
100	72¼	73	Wabash	9¾	72½	72⅜	72½	+ ⅛
1,600	9¾	9¾	Wabash pf. A	38½	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
3,300	38¾	39	Western Maryland	15	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
1,000	15	15¼	Western Pacific pf	15	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
100	61	61¼	West. Un. Teleg	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
1,900	78	100	West'house E. & M	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
200	42¼	42¾	Wheeling & L. E	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
800	20	20¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
1,000	18	18½	White Motors	46¼	46⅞	46	46⅝	+ ⅛
200	46¼	46⅝	Wilson & Co	59	59	58½	58½	— ⅛
700	19⅞	19⅞	Willys-Overland	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
300	35	37	Wisconsin Central	36	36	36	36	+1
	63⅜	64¼	Worthington Pump	64¾	64¾	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅜

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	96	96⅜	8.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97¼	97½	7.70
Gov. of N. F.	5	June, 1919	98	97¾	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102¼	104	5.10
Prov. of Q.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.60
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	55	57	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	50	52	..
Do rubles.	5½	Feb.14,'26	96	100	4.75
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100	100⅜	

Youngstown
OHIO
5% Bonds

To Yield 4.80%

Circular on application.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

GALENA SIGNAL OIL CO.
New 8% Preferred Stock
Circular on request.
Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. 14 Wall St., N.Y.

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.

This involves no change of ownership, management or operation.
244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED
Write or call for booklet
BICELOW & COMPANY BANKERS
25 PINE STREET NEW YORK

Cosden & Co. Fractions
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR, SMITH & HARD,
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
49 Wall St., N. Y. Hanover 7355.

Buy
War Savings Stamps
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Guaranty Trust Equitable Trust
Nat. Bk Commerce Columbia Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
City of Buenos Aires.
SANITARY WORKS OF THE NATION.
Plant for manufacturing sulphuric acid.

Offers are invited for the construction of a plant for manufacturing sulphuric acid, in accordance with the conditions which may be consulted by interested parties, in the Consulate General of the Argentine Republic in the City of New York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, on working days from 10 till 4.

Offers must be presented in the Office of the Secretary of the Council of Public Works of the Nation, in the City of Buenos Aires, before 3:30 P. M. on the 8th day of November next, on which day and hour they will be opened in the presence of the interested parties who may wish to attend on that occasion.

Buenos Aires, 4th June, 1918.

L. Celasco, Pro-Secretary.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.
Ciudad de Buenos Aires.
OBRAS SANITARIAS DE LA NACION.
Construccion de una fabrica de acido sulfurico.

Llamase a licitacion para la construccion de una fabrica de acido sulfurico, de acuerdo con el pliego de condiciones que los interesados podran consultar en el Consulado General de la Republica Argentina en la ciudad de Nueva York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, todas los dias habiles de 10 a 4 P. M.

Las propuestas deberan presentarse en la Secretaria del Directorio de las Obras Sanitarias de la Nacion, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, Capital de la Republica Argentina, antes de las 3 y ½ p. m. del dia 8 de Noviembre proximo, fecha y hora en que seran abiertas, en presencia de los interesados que concurran al acto.

Buenos Aires, 4 de Junio de 1918.

L. Celasco, Prosecretario.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CITIES FUEL & POWER COMPANY
TWO-YEAR 7% SECURED GOLD NOTES
DATED DECEMBER 1ST, 1917.

Proposals are invited to be made to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, as Trustee under the Indenture between Cities Fuel & Power Company and said Trustee, securing the above notes, for the sale, on September 1st, 1918, to the Trustee, for the account of the sinking fund provided for in said indenture, of notes of said issue at prices not to exceed 102½% of the principal of said notes, plus accrued interest thereon to September 1st, 1918. On or before September 1st, 1918, this Company will deposit, or there will be available, with the Trustee, the sum of Six Hundred Forty-five Thousand Eight Hundred Fifty-one 87-100 Dollars ($645,851.87) and it is the intention of said Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of such Indenture, to apply the fund so to be received to the purchase or redemption of notes of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned.

All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of notes to sinking fund under Indenture of Cities Fuel & Power Company, dated December 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the notes offered, and must be received by said Trustee, at its Trust Department, at or prior to three o'clock P. M. on August 21, 1918.

Advices as to notes accepted will be mailed on or before August 22, 1918, by Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.

Federal Income Tax ownership certificates, covering accrued interest, should accompany all accepted notes.

CITIES FUEL & POWER COMPANY,
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF,
Vice President.

Dated, August 12, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
UTAH FUEL COMPANY
Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article 12 of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock, A. M., Monday, August 26th, 1918, for the sale to it, as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of eighteen thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-eight cents $18,415.78.) The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and should state the Post Office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund" and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, August 5, 1918.

FAIRMONT COAL COMPANY.

The undersigned Trustee under the First 5% Mortgage of the above company has received the sum of $17,012.31, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on Aug. 20th, 1918.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.
CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

EHRET EXPECTS TO GET HIS MONEY BACK

New York Brewer, Back from Germany, Says He Is Loyal to American Government.

GUARDED FROM U-BOATS

Says He Refused to Buy Teuton War Bonds and Was Treated as an Enemy Alien.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 12.—After spending more than four years in Germany George Ehret, the brewer, whose home is at 1,197 Park Avenue, New York, and whose estate here has recently been seized by the Alien Property Custodian, landed here today. His beard was white and he stooped considerably as he walked along the deck of the liner, but he was able to descend the long, steep gangway unaided, in spite of his 83 years, which appeared to please the wealthy octogenarian.

Mr. Ehret was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Anna von Zedlitz, two trained women nurses and two Captains, who had been engaged for $500 each and all expenses to aid in his rescue in case the ship was torpedoed. The two skippers were on the lookout for U-boats while the ship was passing through the danger zone.

Mrs. von Zedlitz said that it was almost miraculous to see her father arrive in America strong enough to walk down the gangway, because eight weeks ago in Copenhagen he was at death's door.

After George Ehret, Jr., and Louis J. Ehret, the brewer's two sons, had embraced him affectionately and the various members of the family had greeted him, Mr. Ehret consented to talk to reporters.

"First of all, I wish it to be distinctly understood," Mr. Ehret said, "that I have not returned to America to get my estate of $40,000,000 back from the Government or start a legal fight over it in any way. I am perfectly satisfied that Uncle Sam only took over the properties to take care of them, and that they will be returned to me in due course. This is wartime, and the Government must not be hurried over affairs of that kind, and I am not going to hurry it.

Unable to Leave Germany.

"I went over to Germany in May, 1914, as usual, and intended to return to America in November of that year, after taking the cure, but found it to be almost impossible after the war commenced in August, as it turned everything and everybody upside down, as the rush to get into France was so great. My health became very poor, and I tried to come back with Ambassador Gerard, but he would not accept the responsibility because of the long voyage across from Spain, so I remained in Berlin.

"I was asked to purchase German war bonds in 1915 and 1916, and I refused on the ground that I wished to remain neutral, so you may rest assured that I declined to take any after America had entered the field on the side of the Entente Allies. On this account my daughter and myself were considered to be enemy aliens during the last year of our stay in Germany, and had to report to the police once a month. Less fortunate Americans had to go to the bureau every week, but extra consideration was shown us because of my age.

"Before we left Berlin on June 1 this year," Mr. Ehret continued, "the German military officials had us kept for two weeks incommunicado so that we could not carry away any secrets regarding the movements of the armies or the navy when we left the country. They did not want me to leave Germany, and the doctors told me that I should never live through the voyage, but here I am, you see, safe and sound in the United States, where I wish to end my days. The excitement of not being able to start for this country for over four years became so intense that I decided to take the risk of dying on the steamship and being buried at sea rather than remain to die in Germany. I felt better as soon as I sighted land yesterday morning, and I am glad and grateful to be back in America."

Mr. Ehret went on to say that he had been a citizen of this country for more than fifty years, and that all his children were citizens. He had been a stanch Democrat ever since he first voted, and was an elector for Grover Cleveland and also for President Wilson in 1912.

"My sympathies are entirely with the United States in this great war," the veteran New York brewer continued, "and I am a great admirer of President Wilson and all the great things he has done."

"What do you think about the war conditions in Germany as you saw them in June last?" he was asked.

"From what I saw and heard on all sides during my long stay there, the military are well paid and well fed, as well as the ammunition workers, but the poorer class of civilians are lingering on the brink of starvation. The military people want the war to go on, as they have control of everything in the land, but the civilians want peace and are eager for it. The food conditions generally are very bad, and were getting steadily worse, day by day. The Socialists are very rabid in Germany and are taking more liberties with the Government than they ever did before. They are openly crying for peace. In fact, everybody in Germany, except the military, is crying for peace."

George Ehret, Jr., said that $2,000,000 of his father's estate had been invested in Liberty bonds during his absence in Germany, and now that he had returned more millions would flow in the same course at the next bond issue. He added that a page for advertising the Liberty Loans in the newspapers had been bought with each issue, and that $120,000 had been given to the American Red Cross and $21,000 to the Knights of Columbus fund.

George Ehret, Jr., in amplifying his father's statement, said he did not expect to have any difficulty in having his father's property restored by the Custodian of Alien Property.

Little Food from Russia.

Mrs. von Zedlitz, the daughter of Mr. Ehret, who has accompanied him on his annual trip to Germany for years, said that the food situation was better there than it was two years ago.

"I do not think there is more food in the country, but the distribution is better regulated. As far as I could ascertain there was not much food received from Russia, the Ukraine, or Rumania. Among the people who are still earning small wages there is much suffering on account of the high price of food and clothing, but the majority are getting big wages, so that they can afford to live fairly well. The wealthy manufacturers in Germany who have amassed fortunes in the war can afford luxuries of all kinds every day. If they cannot get beef they eat turkey or chicken, which is quite good, and pay big sums to the farmers for eggs, butter, cheese, and bacon.

"Many flags were displayed in Berlin the first few days after the offensive last March, but not many when we came away, as the people had got tired of waiting for the peace with victory which never came.

"During the last two years the people of Germany have come to believe that the war is a game of seesaw, with first one side and then the other winning. There is still a general confidence that Germany will come out victorious in the end."

Mrs. von Zedlitz also said that her father and herself were regarded as enemy aliens, and they kept very much to their rooms, although they were always treated with courtesy in the streets whenever they went out.

SAYS GERMANS EAT CROW.

American Women Tell of Hardships Suffered Abroad.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 12.—Among the passengers who arrived here today from Northern Europe were Mrs. Ida M. Ulz and Miss Florence MacAvoy, formerly of Montclair, N. J., who have resided in Germany since 1913 practically, and were in a position to speak of the living and general conditions in that country during the war.

Previous arrivals from Saxony have reported that enemy aliens were well treated in that part of Germany and received personal liberty after giving their word not to escape, but the experience of the two American women who returned today was quite the reverse.

Things were not so bad for the first three years of the war, Miss MacAvoy said, except the scarcity and high prices charged for ordinary commodities. When chickens were too expensive they had some plump crows from the country, which tasted very good indeed, she said. Soap or fats of any kind were almost unobtainable toward the last, and it was difficult to conceive how the bulk of the people could last out another year.

Last March the Germans were exuberant with joy over the prospect of defeating the Allies and compelling them to make a victorious peace for the Central Powers. "We were all told in Dresden," Miss MacAvoy went on to say, "that there were only a handful of American soldiers in France. Also that the powerful German U-boats would prevent any armies being brought across the Atlantic Ocean, and apart from that America could not build the ships to do it anyway. It was simply marvelous for us to hear recently what wonderful things our gallant lads had done in France, and that more than a million had crossed the seas safely.

"Judging by the food conditions when we passed through Germany recently on the way from Dresden to Copenhagen, it would be difficult for the Government to avert famine for another year."

Other passengers on the liner were Alfred G. Schmedeman, American Minister to Norway, and Lauritz Swenson of Minneapolis, former American Minister to Norway, and Robert Haveman from Petrograd, who said he had to go away from the capital because he was too popular with the people and because the food was too poor.

BIG JUMP IN EARNINGS BY RESERVE BANKS

Total for Six Months $20,698,000, at Rate of 56% a Year—More State Banks Join.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Federal Reserve system now includes more than 600 State banks and trust companies in its membership, the Reserve Board announced today. The aggregate capital of these institutions is nearly $300,000,000, the surplus about $860,000,000 and the total resources about $6,225,000,000.

State institutions whose admission was announced today include: The Bank of Pierce, Simmons & Co., Red Wing, Minn., resources $1,158,000; Oyster Bay (N. Y.) Bank, resources $1,170,000; Cherokee (Iowa) State Bank, resources $1,259,000; American Trust Company, South Bend, Ind., resources $2,901,000; Iowa County Bank, Mineral Point, Wis., resources $1,496,000; Monticello (Iowa) State Bank, resources $2,081,000.

Total earnings of the twelve Federal Reserve banks for the six months ended July 1 were $24,850,000, and expenses were $4,152,000, making net earnings $20,698,000, or at a yearly rate of 56 per cent. on paid-in capital of $74,000,000. In announcing this today the Reserve Board called attention to the fact that the net earning rate for the first six months of 1917 was only 9.8 per cent.

CHINO COPPER EARNINGS FALL OFF $1,901,809

Net Operating Revenue for Last Quarter Nearly 50 Per Cent. Below That of a Year Ago.

The Chino Copper Company reports a net operating profit of $1,916,513 in the June quarter, a decline of $1,901,809 from the corresponding period of last year. The output was 19,030,992 pounds, which was about 500,000 pounds under the production a year before, but the sharp recession in earnings was caused largely by a rise in costs. The report, issued yesterday, stated that the cost of turning out the metal was 16.86 cents a pound, against 9.65 cents in the second quarter last year.

The profit was equal to $2.20 a share of stock, approximately half as much as in the June quarter of 1917. The statement made no reference to reservation for Federal and other taxes.

The production cost in the March quarter was 15.24 cents a pound. In commenting on the rise of expenses the report stated that it was due in part to increased wages, also to higher prices for supplies, and the application of the advanced freight schedule in June, with higher refinery charges counting in to a considerable degree.

SELL READING CERTIFICATES

Drexel & Co. Offer Block of $4,800,000 on 6% Basis.

Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia are offering $4,800,000 Reading Company's equipment trust 4½ per cent. certificates, Series F, on a 6 per cent. basis. The block of certificates now offered is the balance of an old issue of $6,000,000, of which $1,200,0000 was paid off to July 1, 1918, leaving $4,800,000 outstanding. Certificates to the amount of $300,000 are due Jan. 1, 1919, and each January and July thereafter until and including July 1, 1926.

The equipment trusts are secured by equipment valued at $7,280,727 and consisting of 50 Mikado type locomotives, 6 Mallet type locomotives, 5 Pacific type locomotives, 2,500 steel hopper coal cars, 1,000 steel underframe boxcars, 500 steel underframe gondola cars, 20 steel passenger cars, and 10 steel combination passenger and baggage cars.

Will Deal in Shipping Securities.

In recognition of the rapidly growing importance of the shipping and shipbuilding industries in the United States, it was announced yesterday, Hannevig & Co., bankers, have been joined by Lester Ussing and Robert E. Crane, who will organize and manage a bond department, which will specialize in the securities of shipping and shipbuilding corporations. Christopher Hannevig, President of Hannevig & Co., has a wide and well-known shipping interests, and it was recently reported that he was contemplating entering the building field also.

Associated Oil Earnings.

The Associated Oil Company had a gross income of $5,692,235 in the half year ended June 30, an increase of $2,732,474 over the initial half of 1917. Tax reservations and bond interest together totaled $1,020,420, against $422,974, and the balance for dividends amounted to $3,206,110. A year before the balance was $1,202,442. After paying dividends, a surplus of $2,302,195 remained, in contrast with $208,524 for the corresponding six months of 1917.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.18
Andes	.06	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.03	Overman	.02
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con	.03	Savage	.03
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.06	Sierra Nevada	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.38
Con. Virginia	.21	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.77½
Jacket	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.75	Goldfield Con	.20
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Merger	.01
Halifax	.12	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.58	Jumbo Ext	.09
McNamara	.32	Kewanas	.03
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.07
Mizpah	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.06	Spearhead	.01
Montana	.09	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.07	Big Four	.02
Rescue	.09	Consolidated	.04
Tonopah Divide	1.55	Mustang	.01
Tonopah Ext	1.65	White Caps	.26
West End	1.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.21	Nevada Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.27
Atlanta	.03	Rochester	.34
Booth	.11	Round Mountain	.18
Florence	.11	United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4⅞	Isabella	.4⅝	4⅞
Dr. Jackpot	3	5½	McKinney	7½	10
Elkton	4½	5	Portland	81	88
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	14	15
Golden C.	166	170	Vindicator	40	47
Granite	18½	25	Rose Nicol	2	3

W. U. WAR BONUSES MADE PERMANENT

But Apply Only to Members of Employes' Association, According to Vice President.

UNIONISTS ARE IGNORED

New Wage Arrangement, Subject to Burleson's Approval, Will Date from July 1.

G. W. E. Atkins, the first Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, announced yesterday that the company had agreed to convert the 10 per cent. war bonuses which it had been paying to its employes into straight 10 per cent. increases in salary, in the case of all employes who belong to the Association of Western Union Employes, an organization encouraged by the company.

The change does not represent an increase in the compensation which the Western Union employes are to receive, according to the announcement of Mr. Atkins, and the arrangement is subject to the approval of Postmaster General Burleson. An application has been made by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union for a settlement of the wage question by the Federal Government. In addition to this, the wage question is receiving consideration by a joint committee of the Western Union and of the employes' association to decide whether the findings of the Railway Wage Commission are applicable to Western Union employes.

The announcement by Mr. Atkins yesterday read:

The company made a tentative agreement on Aug. 9 with the Association of Western Union Employes, to recommend to the Postmaster General, in lieu of special payments already announced, but not put into effect, a straight, permanent increase of 10 per cent., to be made in the fixed salaries of all employes, messengers, and other commissioned employes excepted, receiving not over $3,000 a year. The increase will be based on fixed salaries in effect July 31, and will date from July 1.

Special payments to messengers and other commissioned employes, and to employes receiving more than $3,000 a year, will remain in force as at present.

The proposed increase apparently places the employes of the Western Union who belong to the Western Union Employes' Association on a different basis from those who do not, the non-members receiving their increase in the form of bonuses instead of a salary rise.

When inquiry was made yesterday at the offices of the Western Union, it was said that the statement of Mr. Atkins covered everything. Many members of the association have recently resigned, according to officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, who is now on a vacation, recently said that only thirty workers had been discharged since Aug. 1, when Government operation began, for joining the Commercial Telegraphers, while representatives of the union assert that the men discharged on this ground number more than a thousand.

The negotiations which took place between the Western Union and the association, which led to the announcement yesterday, it was said, were at the suggestion or Postmaster General Burleson, although he reserved the right to accept or modify the agreement.

Brokerage Firm Makes Assignment

The brokerage firm of Heminway & Gulbert, 74 Broadway, yesterday made an assignment to Henry C. Turner for the benefit of creditors. At the firm's offices it was said that no estimate of assets and liabilities could be made until later. The firm holds a membership on the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Twenty-eight new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $991,900 were chartered today. They include:

Kimberly Phonograph Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; M. Salter, H. C. Klonka, H. V. Kirkman, 206 Broadway.

H. B. Manufacturers, Inc., Manhattan, general commission business, $100,000; S. H. and F. Blower, S. B. Atlas, 104 Chambers St.

North River Ship and Engineer Corporation, Manhattan, $100,000; F. P. Shomburg, M. Metkiff, P. D. Benson, 154 Nassau St.

Alloy Foundry and Machine Corp., New Rochelle, 90 shares preferred stock, $100 each, sixty shares common, no par value, active capital $9,900; H. Werner, H. Oppenheim, P. S. Feldman, 450 Fourth Av.

10 West 58th St. Holding Corporation, Manhatan Realty, $10,000; S. Mitchell, E. Joseph, A. Scott, 157 East 27th St.

Acme Brass and Foundry Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; S. A. Langfur, G. S. Drachman, J. S. Blatt, 368 East 4th St.

Acme Knit Goods Novelty, Inc., Brooklyn, $30,000; M. and J. Diamond, Anadish, 248 Varet St.

Comfort Crutch Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; P. J. Paleologue, M. P. Krope, U. Kornstein, 1,482 Broadway.

The Silkolle Co., Inc., Buffalo, clothing and haberdashery, $50,000; F. J. Lennon, J. F. Woods, F. W. Thomas, Buffalo.

Almett Accessories Corp., Manhattan, general brokerage, $50,000; A. E. Goldberg, M. Rader, M. H. Kessler, 832 West 141st St.

Globe Fruit Co., Inc., Manhattan, $12,000; H. W. Jirka, F. J. Gardenhire, J. E. Davidson, 127 West 111th St.

Eugene Shanetzky & Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $20,000; E. J. Shanetzky, H. Joseph, A. L. Goldberg, 3,495 Broadway.

Mills Securities Corp., Manhattan, general brokerage, 4,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $20,000; T. L. Ernst, H. C. Higbie, A. H. Dickinson, 204 West 92d St.

A. S. V. Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $6,000; A. Greenberg, S. Easerman, V. Pearl, 2,927 West 28th St., Brooklyn.

W. A. Baum Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in surgical instruments and medical supplies, $100,000; H. C. Rasmussen, D. Munsell, G. Reiser, 1,603 Avenue A.

Proper Lunch, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Langer, J. Maiman, R. Klein, 10 West 28th St.

The Republic Platinum Corp., Gloversville, $50,000; H. H. Belknap, E. P. Bellows, I. H. Wright, Gloversville.

Harris & Blanck, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $200,000; M. Blanck, I. Harris, J. P. Segal, 258 Broadway.

Glenmore Apartment Hotel Co., Inc., Bronx, $15,000; L. Teitelbaum, M. Brown, N. Bernkopf, 530 West 157th St.

Rivoli Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; J. Flicher, M. E. and H. L. Sanders, 42 Broadway.

Bettinson & Cade, Inc., Manhattan, deal in silk and silk products, $35,000; J. C. Bettison, G. L. Cade, J. P. Broonell, New Rochelle.

Bowker-Ziegler Milk Co., Inc., Rochester, $10,000; C. J. Bowker, S. and F. R. Ziegler, Rochester.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Litho Machinery Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

New York Uniform Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, $25,000 to $200,000.

Direct Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, $50,000 to $100,000.

Franklin Import and Export Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $75,000.

Owen & Hill, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $90,000.

Smink, Inc., Manhattan, $12,000 to $30,000.

Degen-Lipp, Tull, Inc., Manhattan, $37,000 to $100,000.

City Estates Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $46,000.

Johan A. Alban & Co., Inc., Manhattan, increase of shares of no par value from 100 to 500.

The Texas Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $35,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Wilson & Co., Manhattan, carry on business with $32,000,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Degen-Lipp, Yull, Inc., Brooklyn, to Degen-Lipp, Inc.

Corrigan-Weiss Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, to Corrigan-Fried Co., Inc.

Unity Insurance Society, Syracuse, to the United Protective Insurance Assn.

Arrow Shiving Co., Inc., Manhattan, to Calasea Shipping Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

A. P. Villa & Bros., Inc., Delaware, converting, dyeing, and cleaning cotton, and other fabrics, 20,000 shares $100 each, active capital 1,000 shares; representative, A. P. Villa, 95 Madison Av.

DISSOLUTIONS.

A. P. Villa & Bros. of Japan, Inc., Manhattan.

Bowker Milk Co., Rochester.

Fay C. Adams Oil Co., Baldwinsville.

The War Memorial Assn., Inc., Manhattan.

Atlas Valve Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 12.—Charters filed:

American Brazil Co. to search and prospect for oil, minerals, $250,000; S. C. Seymour, E. MacFarlan, H. A. Stein, local Sharon Hill incorporators.

Anglo-Saxon Trading Corporation to purchase, exchange, sell, hold, and own ships, vessels, &c., $110,000; L. B. Phillips, R. A. Phillips.

Knittel Krawler Tractor Co., to manufacture machines, known as tractors, wagons, &c., $100,000; F. A. Armstrong, S. E. Dill, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Hamilton Development Co., to carry on business of mining, milling, and refining of ores, metals, &c., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, S. E. Dill, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

Brookside Coal Co., to acquire lands containing coal, &c., $100,000; Charles B. Reed, N. C. Ancessedes, J. F. Cleveland, New York.

Union Central Co., to acquire lands containing coal and to develop same, $100,000; Henry A. Pollock, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Acel, Morris Pollack, Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Mays Landing Syndicate, to acquire lands and develop same for minerals, &c., $100,000; M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Williamsport and Philadelphia Truck Freight Line, Inc., to engage in business of hauling freight, &c., $80,000; Jonathan Brown, Wilmington, Del.; M. E. Brown, Ed Everett, Washington, D. C.

The Ibex Oil Co., to acquire oil lands and to develop same, $50,000; L. B. Hogan, James T. Hogan, Ralph Hartzell, Denver, Col.

SUES GATES ESTATES FOR HIS 1902 LOSSES

Grain Broker Who Failed in That Year Seeks $2,130,000 from Mrs. John W. Gates.

DEMANDS TREBLE DAMAGES

Robert H. Thorburn Alleges Father and Son Conspired to Corner the Corn Supply.

Suit for $2,130,000 against Mrs. Dellora R. Gates, as executrix of the estate of John W. Gates and Charles G. Gates, and John F. Harris, John Lampert, and John Dupee, was begun yesterday in the Federal District Court by Robert H. Thorburn of 64 West Fifty-third Street, formerly a patrner in the firm of Waite, Thorburn & Co., grain dealers and members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mrs. Gates is widow of John W. and mother of the late Charles G. Gates.

The suit was begun under the treble damage provision of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The complaint alleges that Harris and Gates were members of the firm of Harris, Gates & Co., grain dealers, and also members of the Chicago Board of Trade. John W. Gates died in Paris on Aug. 9, 1911, and Charles G. Gates died in Cody, Wyo., Oct. 28, 1918. The elder Gates left an estate valued at $16,000,000, and the estate of the son had a net value of $6,000,000. It is alleged that Mrs. Gates as trustee and sole residuary legatee under the wills of her husband and her son, is in possession of both estates.

The litigation was based on the alleged cornering by John W. Gates and his son and their associates of upward of 25,000,000 bushels of corn in violation of the Sherman law. The act is said to have occurred in March, April, May, June, and July, 1902.

"That by reason of the acts of the said Gates and their associates in pursuance of said combination and conspiracy," Thorburn alleged in the complaint, "they did effect and cause a restrained, artificial, unnatural and monopolistic condition of the market for corn in Chicago and throughout the States of the United States, and did impede, hinder, dislocate and unreasonably and unlawfully restrain interstate and foreign trade and commerce in corn; and did bid and cause to be bidden during the months of March, April, May, June, and July, 1902, such high prices for corn on the Chicago Board of Trade and elsewhere that they artificially advanced the price thereof from 56 cents to 90 cents a bushel, on July 8, 1902, whereas during all the times aforesaid the true, real, natural, legitimate, and commercial value of such corn, in the absence of such restrainint, artificial stimulation of prices and monopoly of supplies did not exceed 56 cents a bushel, and was much less and below the prices that then prevailed by reason of the unlawful and criminal acts of said Gates and associates in pursuance of their combination and conspiracy as herein set forth; and all consumers, feeders, and manufacturers of corn and corn products, and merchants and dealers therein, were compelled to pay artificially high, unreasonable, extortionate and monopolistic prices for corn, or leave their feeding and requirements therefor unsatisfied."

The complaint further alleged that by reason of the suspension of Waite, Thorburn & Co. from the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the large sums of money wrongfully extorted from them by said Gates and associates, and of the unlawful and criminal acts, conduct and combination and conspiracy of said Gates as herein set forth, the business, credit and good-will of the plaintiff and his assignor, which they had built up by their skill, work, and energy during many years, was destroyed and brought to an end, and they have ever since been deprived of their income and profit therefrom."

Thorburn estimated that he was injured to the extent of $700,000 by the failure of Waite, Thorburn & Co., and he therefore asked the court to grant him treble damages, aggregating $2,180,000. He brought the suit as "plaintiff in person."

Canada, the Land for a Vacation

Tourist traffic in Canada is estimated to be worth $50,000,000 yearly to the Dominion. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia there is an endless variety of natural beauty—sea, river, lake, prairie and mountains—whose attractions, added to an extremely healthful and exhilarating climate, appeal to people of all tastes and inclinations.

There are more than 300 branches of the UNION BANK OF CANADA located in the most important cities and towns, each offering to the American traveler in the Dominion a complete banking service.

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New York Agency
49 Wall St.

Head Office, Winnipeg
Capital and Surplus, $8,500,000

Geo. Wilson
F. T. Short } Agents

Protecting Prosperity

The present condition of prosperity is perilous. None who are familiar with the past can doubt it. The reaction will be proportionate to the present inflation.

At such a time as this, American Credit Insurance furnishes a bulwark of safety to manufacturers and wholesalers, against the uncertainties of trade. It assures, under policies of unusual clearness and liberality, against excessive losses through sudden mishaps—against temporary or prolonged reaction through falling prices or any other cause.

The American's Unlimited Policy not only insures against abnormal credit losses; it serves to *prevent* losses. It provides for the collection of all covered accounts not over 45 days past due, or the loss is provable under the bond.

Such service is of tremendous protective value, not only to the individual business man, but to the whole community as well. The full particulars will gladly be sent free to any manufacturer or wholesaler upon request.

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We offer the following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,000	5½%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	$360	$3,500
3,500	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	420	5,850
10,000	5½%	1 & Cellar	Brick	Business	4,500	36,000
13,500	5%	5 & Bas't	Brick	Stores & Apartments	3,348	22,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
When buying or selling Real Estate consult us regarding Title Examination and Insurance.
Write, for booklet, "The Ideal Investment."
Mortgages may be purchased now for August delivery.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000
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B 19 Times.

French Cities

Gold 6s, due Nov. 1, 1919, at the market, to yield about 10½%.

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52 Broadway, New York
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Indianapolis & Louisville Tract. 5s
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100 Emer.-Brant. Pfd	50 Atlantic Holding
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50 Paige Det. M. Pfd	100 H.Bros.& W. Pfd
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50 St. Maurice Pap.	100 Westm'land Coal

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Building Tel.

SHARP BREAK IN COTTON AFTER STRONG OPENING

Prices Drop in Unusually Active Market for Monday—Net Decline 77 to 91 Points.

There was a sharp break in the local cotton market yesterday. A fairly strong opening, with October contracts bid up 30 points above Saturday's closing price right after the call, only served as a temptation to very heavy realizing by the long side, and an almost equal volume of Wedge selling. As soon as they saw the market wavering the local bear element seized the opportunity to put out some extensive new short lines, and prices went off in an unusually active market for a Monday. The close was steady, at net declines of from 77 to 91 points.

There was no news of any importance to bring about the break. The relative narrowness of the market at this season always renders it unusually susceptible to local operations, particularly when, as at present is the case, the market is "jumpy" after a prolonged and exciting season, with much uncertainty and many wide fluctuations. Friday and Saturday saw very heavy speculative buying, and some trade buying, on the allied victory. Trade representatives soon saw how things were going and dropped out, but the more purely speculative element kept on bidding the market up, and were still buying at the opening yesterday. But they overreached themselves.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	29.45 Bid	30.29
Sep.	.....	.....	.....	29.53 Bid	30.35
Oct.	30.45@30.70	30.70	29.20	29.53@29.56	30.50
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	29.10 Bid	30.01
Dec.	29.92@30.10	30.10	28.80	29.00@29.05	29.91
Jan.	29.68@29.80	29.85	28.72	28.94@28.96	29.83
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	28.90 Bid	29.78
Mar.	29.50@29.65	29.81	28.70	28.90 Bid	29.80
April	.....	.....	.....	28.90 Bid	29.80
May	29.70@29.85	29.85	28.91	28.90@28.92	29.78

The local market for spot cotton was 75 points lower at 32.45 for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 700 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.75c; New Orleans, 29.25c; Savanah, 30c; Augusta, 30.25c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 30c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year
Port receipts	8,041	4,916	8,228
Exports, season	87,686	.....	101,148
N. Y. stocks	119,452	136,520	65,454
Port stocks	885,278	958,416	520,024
N. Y. arrivals	4,963	3,291	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 273 points advance; middling, 22.73d; good middling, 21.93d. Sales, 1,000 bales: American, 1,000; imports, 11,000. Futures opened firm, 70 to 80 points advance; closed irregular and unsettled, 27 to 30 points advance; August, 22.45d; September, 22.21d; October, 22.24d; November, 21.74d; December nominal. Manchester: Yarns irregular; cloths in good demand.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Generally fair Tues. and Wed.; not much change in temperature.

Ga.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Fla.—Local rains and thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably local rains and thunder showers Tues. and Wed.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; not much change in temperature.

Ohio and Ind.—Local rains and thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.

Lower Mich.—Local rains and somewhat cooler Tues. Wed. partly cloudy.

Upper Mich.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF BELANGER'S, INC.:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Belanger's, Inc., will be held at the office of Seidlitz, Sage, Kerr & Gray, Number 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on August 20, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be dissolved forthwith, pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 10, 1918.

CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.
(Incorporated in Kansas.)
Dividend No. 47.
Neodesha, Kansas,
August 10, 1918.

The regular quarterly dividend of $3.00 and an extra dividend of $3.00 per share in addition thereto, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable September 14th, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business August 31st, 1918.

The stock books of the Company will be closed for transfers of stock at the close of business August 31, 1918, and will reopen September 16th, 1918.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than September 5, 1918.

E. A. WARREN, Secretary.

F. Wesel Manufacturing Company,
72-80 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the F. Wesel Manufacturing Company have declared a dividend of Seven per cent. on the Preferred shares of the capital stock, payable August 15, 1918, to all Stockholders of record as of August 5, 1918, and a further dividend of One and Three-Quarters per cent. on the Preferred shares of the capital stock, payable August 31, 1918, to all stockholders of record as of August 20, 1918.

Checks will be mailed to stockholders on above dates.

CONRAD LANG, Jr., Treasurer.
Brooklyn, N. Y., August 2, 1918.

Office of The American Coal Company of Allegany County, (New Jersey).
No. 1 Broadway,
N. Y. City, August 12th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County, (New Jersey), has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Dollars per share upon the stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3rd, 1918, to shareholders of record at 12 o'clock M., August 31st, 1918.

The transfer books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

A dividend of $1.00 (4%) on the common stock has been declared this day, payable September 3, 1918, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1918.

JAMES A. ASHLEY,
Secretary & Treasurer.

August 5, 1918.

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC.
New York, Aug. 10, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company September 3d, 1918, to stockholders of record on August 24th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.:

Know all men by these presents, That We, ROBERT P. LOOMIS and MABEL S. LOOMIS, pursuant to Sections 20 and 21 of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, hereby certify:

First—That Edward N. Loomis and Robert P. Loomis, heretofore conartners in the use of the name " E. P. Loomis & Company," have severally transacted business in the State of New York under the said name for over three years last past.

Second—That we intend to deal under such name with the addition of the words " Box Apples," making the full name under which we intend to deal " E. P. Loomis & Company Box Apples."

Third—That we each reside at No. 36 Gramercy Park, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated May ' 1918.

ROBERT P. LOOMIS,
MABEL S. LOOMIS.

In presence of FRANK E. DESPARD.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

On this 22d day of July, nineteen hundred and eighteen, before me personally came FRANK DESPARD, the subscribing witness to the foregoing instrument, with whom I am personally acquainted, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say that he resided at the time of the execution of said instrument and still resides in Orange, New Jersey; that he is and then was acquainted with Robert P. Loomis and Mabel S. Loomis, and knew them to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument; and that he, said subscribing witness, was present and saw them execute the same, and that he, said witness, at the same time subscribed his name as witness thereto.

HENRY J. GOLDMAN,
Notary Public, 214, N. Y. County, N. Y.
Register's No. 10185. Notary Public, 77, Kings County. Kings Register's No. 179.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel Lorraine Figures in Another Long-Term Lease—Operators Are Active.

A new syndicate organized by W. Sackett Duell of Meadowbrook, Penn., leased from the United Cigar Stores Company the thirteen-story Hotel Lorraine, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, for a long term at an aggregate rental of about $1,000,000. The new company, in which Frederick J. Eisler and Augustus Nulle of the Waldorf-Astoria are also interested, has taken the entire property with the exception of the five stores, which will be retained by the lessor. Charles E. Deppeler negotiated the lease. Possession will be taken on Oct. 1, and the property continued to be operated as a hotel. The United Cigar Stores Company recently leased the entire Hotel Lorraine property from the Byrnes estate for a term of forty-two years.

Operators in Three Deals.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, figured in three transactions, involving two apartment houses and one dwelling. From Josephine A. Budke they bought 561 to 563 West 175th Street, a six-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 112.9, through J. Irving Walsh, as broker.

They also resold to a client of John R. Davidson the five-story flat at 225 West 115th Street, on a lot 18.9 by 100. Ennis & Sinnott also bought, through W. D. Morgan, from Ellen Gaffney, 533 West 148th Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

West Side Dwelling Sold and Resold.

The estate of John D. Keussel sold to an investing client of Ira A. Lurie, 619 west 142d Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 15 by 100, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. The buyer resold the house, through the same broker, to Mrs. Kate Alcombrack, who will occupy.

Bronx Factory Buyer.

C. D. Coughlan, manufacturer of piano hardware, purchased from Laura S. Carey, the five-story factory and loft building with two extensions at the southeast corner of Walter Avenue and 140th Street on a plot 75 by 97.9 feet. James J. Donovan was the broker in the deal.

The buyer will use part of the premises for his business and sublet the remainder. The seller took the property over about two weeks ago as plaintiff in a foreclosure action at the stand of Henry Brady.

Bronx Sale.

Francesco Cassavella bought from the Hudson P. Rose Company, the dwelling at 2,340 Ellis Avenue.

Brooklyn.

E. J. Hollahan, Inc., sold for Mrs. M. Rosar, the two-family dwelling at 312 Seventy-fourth Street and for John Stafford, a similar dwelling at 353 Seventy-third Street. The buyers will occupy.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the two-story business building at 1,733 Bath Avenue, Bath Beach.

The Corn Exchange Bank of Manhattan has sold to John Dieter of Cedar Manor, L. I., the twenty lots on the west side of Jerome Street, 105 feet north of Wortman Avenue, and the nine lots on the east side of Barbey Street, twenty feet south of Stanley Avenue, East New York. James L. Brumley represented the bank and William P. Jones and Jacob Hessel represented the purchaser, in the transaction.

Commercial Lease.

Isaadore Hyman and others leased to the Standard Commercial Tobacco Co. the six-story building at 222 to 228 West Fourteenth Street, at a net annual rental of $30,000. The lease dates from Oct. 1, next to Feb. 1, 1926.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Wadsworth Av, 130, s w corner of 180th St, 75x100, six-story Wadsworth Arms apartment house and stores; U. S. Savings Bank against Bristol Realty Co., et al; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T.; due, $127,111.44; taxes, &c., $5,688. Adjourned to Aug. 16.

By Henry Brady.

26th St, 436 West, s s 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement and stores; Lincoln University Endowment Association against R. E. Forbes et al; attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.; due, $14,905.80; taxes, &c., $265.84. To the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Samuel Marx.

51st St, East, n s, 589 ft e of 1st Av, 36x irregular to East River, vacant; F. W. Rickers against J. H. Livingston et al; attorney, Harold Swain; due, $4,655.21; taxes, &c., $4,927.39. To the plaintiff for $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 40 ft s of Rivington St, 20x50.8; George Borettin to Adolph H. Mayer. 105 Attorney St, Aug. 1.....$100

FULTON St, 246, s w s, 20x68; Fulton St, 248, s w s, 20x68; Louis M. Gerry to William E. Williams, 74 Wellington Court, Brooklyn; attorneys, Harris & Towne, 258 Broadway.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 40, e s, 125.6 ft n of Hester St, 25.3x87.6; David Hershkowitz to Dr. Jacob H. Hirsch, 769 Trinity Av, all title, mtg $26,000, May 10; attorney, N. Thamm. 1,076 Faile St.....$100

2D ST, 217 East, s s, 24.9x one-half block; Hy and Mary Bressler to Hy Bressler, Jr., 970 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, May 23, 1916; attorney, H. Peake, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1

19TH ST, 111 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.10; Owknahome Corporation to Elenco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

35TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; North River Savings Bank to Oppenheim, Collins & Co., 33 West 34th St, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

51ST ST, 361 West, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 18x101.5; Sarah L. Dorn, executrix and trustee, to Jacob Wenner, Freeport, L. I., all liens, Aug. 12; attorneys, Bauerdorf & Taylor, 111 Broadway.....$19,354

117TH ST, 363-65 West, n s, 141.8 ft e of Morningside Av, 33.4x100.11; Harry Aronson to Manrica Realty Corp., 67 West 36th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, Aug. 9; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 367 West, n s, 125 ft e of Morningside Av, 16.8x100.11; Harry Aronson to William J. Overocker, 351 West 28th St, all liens, Aug. 9; attorney, same.....$100

117TH ST, 363-65 West, n s, 141.8 ft e of Morningside Av, 33.4x100.11; Harry Aronson to Manrica Realty Corp., 67 West 36th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, Aug. 9; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 367 West, n s, 125 ft e of Morningside Av, 16.8x100.11; Harry Aronson to William J. Overocker, 351 West 28th St, all liens, Aug. 9; attorney, same.....$100

128TH ST, s s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Arthur E. Dockrell to Margaret C. McIntyre; 61 Mills St, Morristown, N. J., all liens, mtg $35,000, b. and s., c. a. g., Aug. 10; attorney, F. L. Minton, 290 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ELLIS AV, 2,340, s s, 33.4x108; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Francesco Cossavella, 220 Thompson St., mtg $8,500, Aug. 2; attorney, F. Cossavella, care of Hudson P. Rose Co., 1 West 45th St.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, 38 ft n of Jefferson Pl, 37.6x100; Nellie Sullivan to John Leary, 1,384 Franklin Av, Aug. 12; attorney, John Leary, 1,384 Franklin Av.....$100

HEATH AV, 2,669, s w corner of Victor Pl or Knox Pl, 25x100; Carrie C. Catt to Harry Aronson, Inc., 200 5th Av, July 19; attorney, W. I. Matthies, 500 East 175th St.....$100

UNION AV, n e corner of 163d St, 33.10x 106; W. E. Vail & Co., Inc., to Wm. C. Siebert, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $36,000, July 15; attorney, W. E. Vail & Co., Inc., 22 West 1st St., Mount Vernon.....$3,000

VYSE AV, 2,064, e s, 42x101.2x42x102; Adeline Cahn to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, Aug. 1; attorneys, Cahn & P., 400 East 149th St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FULTON ST, 246, s w s, 20x68; Fulton St, 248, s w s, 20x68, P. M., Aug. 12; William E. Williams to Louisa M. Gerry, Newport, R. I., due Aug. 15, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Harris & Towne, 258 Broadway.....$24,000

35TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9, P. M., Aug. 12; Oppenheim, Collins & Co. to North River Savings Bank, 31 West 34th St, 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

51ST ST, 361 West, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 18x100.5; Jacob Wenner to Sarah L. Dorn, 2,211 Broadway, executrix, &c., 3 years; attorneys, Bauerdorf & T., 111 Broadway.....$16,000

SAME PROPERTY, Aug. 12; same to Annie R. Bauerdorf, 625 West End Av, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $31,750; attorneys, same.....$2,500

117TH ST, 363 and 365 West, n s, 158.4 and 141 ft e of Morningside Av, two lots, each 16.8x100.11, 2 P. M., mtgs, each $4,000, Aug. 9; Manerica Realty Corporation to Harry Aronson, 200 5th Av, due Aug. 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

Bronx.

ELLIS AV, 2,340, s s, 33.4x108; Francesco Cossavella to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, P. M., Aug. 2, 3 years; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.2 ft n of 25th St, mtg $47,000; Louis J. de Milhau to Maude McKee, New York; attorney, J. M. Schoenfeld, 299 Broadway.....Int. of $15,000

22D ST, 154-156 East, mtg $30,000; The State Bank to Pincus Lowenfeld, 106 East 64th St, and Solomon Prager, 129 East 74th St; attorney, Samuel Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

GRAND AV, 2,312; People's Bank and Trust Co. of Westfield to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

LOT 323, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Robert N. Quinn to Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av; attorney, S. H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,062 to 2,066; Anna Picciulo to Rosina Giorno, widow, Laurel Hill Terrace and 183d St; attorney, D. Picciulo, 591 5th Av.....$1,000

222D ST, s s, 380.9 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x 89.9; Louis Stecher to William Herman, 827 Manida St; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St.....$1

222D ST, s s, 355.9 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x 89.4; Louis Stecher to William Herman, 827 Manida St; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St.....$1

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Exp.	12½	12¼	12½
300	Am W P...	3½	3½	3½
700	Br-Am Tob,			
	coupon ...	18¼	18	18¼
4,500	‡Buttes B Co	38	36½	37¾
200	Chevrolet M.	137	135	135
1,200	‡Cuprite Sul	⅝	½	½
300	Curtiss Aero	36½	36½	36½
600	Emer Phono.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	Grape-Ola	⅞	¾	⅞
2,600	Do pf.....	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Key T & R..	18¾	18¾	18¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

6,200	‡Anglo-Am O	15	14½	14¾
450	‡Pierce Oil..	16¾	16½	16¾

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,500	‡†Am Ven O	10	8	9
500	‡Barn O & G	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,800	‡†Bos-Wyo..	21	19	20
1,250	‡Crystal Oil, (a pros.)..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	‡Elk B Pet.	5¾	5½	5¾
2,200	‡†Esmer Oil.	5	4	4
2,700	‡Federal Oil	2¼	2	2¼
2,000	‡Glenrock Oil	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
2,000	‡Houston Oil	82	77	80
500	‡Imp Con O.	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Inter Pet..	13¾	13¾	13¾
3,000	‡Isl'd O & T..	3¾	3½	3¾
100	‡Kinney Oil..	¾	¾	¾
500	Met Petrol..	1⅝	1½	1⅝
8	‡Mex Panuco	8	8	8
2,500	‡†Midw Oil..	102	99	100
200	‡†N Y-Chno.	30	30	30
3,000	‡†N W Oil..	60	59	60
2,000	Okla Prod..	2	1½	2
800	Okla P & R.	7¼	6¾	7
1,400	Okmul P & R.	3¼	3	3¼
2,000	†Omar O & G	27	26	27
640	Pan-Am Oil..	5	4¾	4¾
1,000	Seq O & R..	⅝	⅝	⅝
75	‡Sinc O war	32	31	32
2,700	‡Stanton Oil	1⅞	1½	1⅞
6,500	‡Tex O & R	½	½	½
2,000	‡†Tux St O.	2½	2	2
500	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	3	3	3

MINING STOCKS.

9,400	†Alaska-Brit Metals	58	57	58
1,400	†America....	75	74	74½
8,700	‡Am T & T.	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	Ariz Bing...	5¾	5¼	5¾
2,500	†Atlanta ..	4	3	3
2,000	Big Ledge ..	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	†Bos & Mon.	53	52	53
5,000	Butte Det...	13	11	11
2,500	‡†Caledonia..	50	48	49
1,000	‡†Cambria....	1	1	1
2,000	Canada Cop.	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡Cashboy ..	5	5	5
5,500	‡†Candelaria	41	40	40
600	‡Cerbat Sil..	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	‡Coco River.	2	2	2
700	Con Ariz Sm	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cresson Con	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	‡Denbigh ..	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	†El Sal Sil..	87	85	87
1,500	‡Eureka-Croe	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
6,500	‡†Fortu Con	43	41	43
2,000	‡Gibson Cop	2¼	2	2¼
7,500	‡†HattieGold, (a pros)...	75	70	75
	325 Hecla Min..	4¾	4½	4¾
2,300	‡†Hypothech.	14	12	13
1,500	‡†Jim Butler	59	58	58
700	‡Jumbo Ext.	10	10	10
700	Kerr Lake..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	‡†Kewenaw..	4	4	4
4,800	‡†Lib Silver, (a pros)...	47	45	46
500	Marsh Mines	1	1	1
1,100	Union Pac..	124½	122¾	123¾
	110 U C Stores..	102¼	102¼	102¼
	650 1st 4s...	94.94	94.88	94.90
3,300	2d 4s...	95.08	94.88	94.94
650	1st 4½s.	94.96	94.96	94.96
900	2d 4½s.	95.02	95.02	95.02
3,900	3d 4½s.	96.76	96.34	96.60

*Prices Include interest.

LIBERTY BONDS.

$2,250	Lib 3½s..	100.58	100.50	100.54
650	1st 4s...	94.94	94.88	94.90
650	1st 4½s.	94.96	94.96	94.96
900	2d 4½s.	95.02	95.02	95.02
1,000	3d 4½s.	96.78	96.34	96.60

*Prices Include interest.

BONDS.

$65,000	‡Am C O 7s	99½	99½	99½
10,000	‡T & T 6s..	94	93¾	93¾
1,000	‡Arm 6s,'22	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,000	‡Beth S 7%, 1919	99¾	99¾	99¾
9,000	‡ Do'20.w l.	100¼	100	100¼
2,000	‡ Do 1921..	99½	99½	99½
100,000	‡ Do 1922..	99½	98¾	99
150,000	‡ Do 1923..	99	98¾	99
10,000	‡Can Gov 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Air Reduc'n.	65	72	65	72
Amer B Mfg.	3	6	3	6
Do pf.	22	30	22	30
Am Drug Syn	10	15	10	15
Blument'l Co.	94	96	94	96
Do pf.	90	95	90	95
Butter Judson	54	57	54	57
Carwen Steel	7½	9	7½	9
Garbon Steel.	118	125	118	125
Charcoal Iron	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Charcoal I. pf	6	6½	6	6½
Corp. of Flor.	7¾	8	7¾	8
Curtiss A. pf.	65	80	65	80
Gen. Asph.pi.	70	72	70	72
Hall Signal..	7	7	4	7
Do pf.	13	18	13	18
Holly Sugar..	40	60	40	60
Do pf.	86	91	86	91
Hupp Motor..	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
K..T.& R. pf.	18	21	18	21
Kirby Lumber	16	17	16	17
Do pf.....	58	62	58	62
Lake T. B. pf	4½	6	4½	6
L Val Coal S	84	87	80	83
Mitch. Motors	32	36	32	36
N. Y. Ship...	39	41	39	41
INDUSTRIALS, (continued.)				
P. Coal & C..	30	31½	30	31½
Penn Sea. St.	53	54½	53	54½
Poc.-Logan C.		3¼		3¼
Stand Motors	13	13½	13	13½
St Joe L.....	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
U. S. Ammu..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Wright-M. pf.	62	67	62	67
OIL STOCKS.				
Allen Oil	½	½	½	½
Atlantic Pet..	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Cosden & Co..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Drillers' Oil..	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Hanover O&G.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Merritt Oil...	23½	24½	23½	24½
Penn Gasoline	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Red RockO&G	50	52	50	52
MINING STOCKS.				
Amina Mining	32	35	30	35
Booth	4	6	4	6
Jerome Verde	¼	⅜	½	⅝
BONDS.				
Armour 6s,'21	96½	96¾	96½	96¾
Pierce Oil 6s.	84	86	84	86
Rus Govt 6½s	54	57	54	57

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98¼	99	4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99	4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¾	98¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	89	3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89	5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	103	103¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	99½	99¾	99½	3½s Nov.,	1955	81	82¾	81
4½s June,	1965	99¾	100¼	99¾	3½s Nov.,	1954	81	82	81
4½s Mar.,	1965	99¾	100¼	99¾	3½s May,	1954	80½	...	80½
4½s Nov.,	1957	99¾	100¼	99¾					
4½s Mar.,	1957	99¾	100¼	99¾	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	94½	95	94½					
4½s Mar.,	1964	94½	95	94½	4½s 1924-1931		4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s Apr.,	1966	94½	95	94½	4½s 1921-1923		4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s Mar.,	1962	94½	95	94½	4½s 1919-1920		4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s Sept.,	1960	94½	95	94½	4½s 1919-1923		4.60	4.45	4.60
4s May,	1959	90	90¼	90	4½s 1924-1932		4.60	4.45	4.55
4s Nov.,	1958	90	90½	90	3½s 1940-1953		4.70	4.55	4.70
4s May,	1957	90	90½	90	3½s 1930-1939		4.70	4.55	4.70
4s Nov.,	1956	89	90	89	3½s 1918		4.75	4.75	4.75
4s Nov.,	1936	62½	93¾	62½	6s 1940-1953		4.70	4.55	4.70
4s May,	1919	99¼	...	99¼	3s 1926-1930		4.70	4.55	4.70
4s May,	1918	99½	...	99½	3s 1918-1925		4.70	4.55	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
185	Cities Service	211	210½	211	212
525	Cities Service pf	74¾	74½	74¾	75

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	14	16	Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	85
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	67	72	Miss River Power	11	14
Am. Gas & Electric	81	83	Miss River Power pf	42	47
Am Gas & Elec. pf	39	41	Northern Ohio Electric	13	25
Am. Light & Traction	185	188	Northern Ohio Elec.pf	50	60
Am. Light & Trac. pf	92	94	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow	10	15
Am. Power & Light	41	43	Northern Ont L & P pf	51	53
Am. Power & Light pf	67	70	Northern States Power	46	48
Am. Public Utilities	...	25	North States Pow pf	81	83
Am. Public Utilities pf	...	50	Northern Texas Elec	55	60
Am. W. W. & Elec	4¼	6	Northern Tex. Elec. pf	70	75
Am. W. W. & Elec. pf	55	57	Pacific Gas & Electric	38½	38¾
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	14	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	79½	80½
Carolina Pow. & Light	24	28	Puget S T, L & P	11	14
Carolina Power & L.pf	85	90	Puget S T, L & P pf	42	46
Colorado Power	21	23	Ry. & Light Secur. pf	80	85
Colorado Power pf	90	97	Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Columbus Electric pf	70	78	Republic Ry & Lt pf	57	59
Com. Pow. Ry. & Lt	22	23¼	Southern Cal Edison	78	79
Com. Pow.Ry.& Lt.pf	41	43	Southern Cal Edis pf	95	98
Conn Power pf	80	84	Stand. Gas & Electric	4	6
Consumers Power pf	80	85	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	23	24½
Eastern Texas Electric	97	102	Tampa Electric	97	102
Eastern Texas Elec. p

The New York Times Brooklyn Office

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times are received at the office of The Brooklyn Citizen, 401 Fulton Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, HOTEL PATTERSON. Room with bath, $12 per week and up. 2 rooms with bath, $17.50 per week, up. 3 rooms with bath, $25 per week, up. Also doctor's office to rent. All outside rooms.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6325.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath, $75, $90, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

52D, 43 WEST.—Single, double rooms, bath-room; also two-room apartment, kitchenette.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

59TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up; 2, 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

62D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river, will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

74TH, 103 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $80; 2 rooms, $65; one, $45.

81ST, 216 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, 1½ baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver. Seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 12A.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high-class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

118TH, 517 WEST.—Spacious, beautiful apartments, 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished complete in every detail; very high-class elevator apartment house. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, NEAR BROADWAY.—1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 1891.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, 4, 5 rooms, bath; $40-$45. Rose.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments a synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 3099.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.

Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly; comfortably furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.

THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.

I have for sub-lease a large selection of completely furnished private apartments, 4 to 12 rooms, each, for the season, or year, $150-$1,500 monthly. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Bingeman, Renting Specialist, 134 W. 72d. Col. 856.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; consecutive rooms, unfurnished, near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED BEFORE LISTING; SEASON OR LONGER. APARTMENT RENTING CO., 176 WEST 72D ST., COR. BROADWAY. PHONE COLUMBUS 1277.

FOUR rooms, complete housekeeping, kitchen, bath, $45; exceptional value. Smith, 7048 Morningside.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; maid service; 2-cent car fare. 1647.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (115th.)—3 large, sunny, corner rooms, overlooking park; yearly $160 a month, to October, $100.

PARK HILL, YONKERS.
IDEAL FOR MARRIED COUPLE OR TWO YOUNG MEN, suite, parlor, bedroom, private bath, sleeping porch; southwest exposure; private family; terms, with board, $140 month. B 26 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautifully furnished rooms, bath to sublet by the month to owner-wise; maid service; reason, called to Washington. Farris, Riverside 8600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 99th St.)—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking river. Apply Superintendent, 270 Riverside Drive.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eight, ten light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Unfurnished—East Side.

15TH, 224 EAST.—Stuyvesant Park, single flat, 7 large rooms; rent $65-$80.

16TH ST., 1 EAST.—Single flat, seven large, light rooms; $55. Janitor.

30TH ST., 139-141 EAST.
Three and five rooms.
Rents $180 to $840 per annum.
Possession Oct. 1.
Elevator service. Superintendent on premises.
WM. A. WHEELER & SONS,
46 Cedar St.
Tel. John 5700.

50TH, 62 EAST.—6-7 rooms, elevator apartment; electricity, modern improvements; $48-$75.

MADISON AV., 926, (Near 73d.)—2-3 elegant large rooms; modern improvements.

Washington Square district, studios; 2-room apartments; $40 up. Duross, 2377 Chelsea.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 8 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

34TH ST., 163 WEST.
Apartment to let, eight rooms and bath, $43; all improvements. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

55TH, 150 WEST.—Choice apartments, 5 light rooms, all improvements; $32. Apply Janitor, or Ames, 26 West 31st St.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

71ST, 342 WEST.—7, 8, 9 unusually large, light rooms; living rooms, 16x22; two bathrooms; modern improvements; unlimited transit facilities; immediate possession; $1,200-$1,500. Telephone Jepson, 7830 Riverside.

72D ST., 250 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—High-class apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,000 to $2,200.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3530.

84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath, electricity; $70; immediate possession.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Two beautiful large floors, private residence; newly decorated; one suitable for physician; electricity, bath, 'phone.

88TH, 315 WEST.
Attractive 2 and 3 room suites.
3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Elevator Apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $50-$65.

120TH, 38 WEST.—Two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, electricity, closet, parlor, quiet.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Nine rooms, three baths; southern exposure; rent, $2,000 to $2,400. Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

WEST END AV., 843, (near 101st St.)—Basement apartment, 3 rooms, $25 per month.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

ISABEL DAINTRY,
Tel. Circle 3099. 66 West 56th St.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR MY CLIENTS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENT HOMES.

By refined couple, no children, 1, 2, or 3-room apartment, well-furnished with kitchenette, between 72d and 115th Sts., preferably west of Broadway; state full terms in first letter; permanent people; references exchanged. W 275 Times.

Seven-room apartment, containing four bedrooms; Sept. 15 to Dec. 15; good service and every convenience essential; between 86th and 103d Sts. west. Room 1215 Tribune Building, phone Beekman 5394.

LET US RENT YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT OR DWELLING FOR YOU. List now for Fall and Winter Leasing.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St. Columbus 2750.

APARMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED, from October; clients waiting. Apartment Renting Co., 176 W. 72d St. Col. 1277.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furniture.

COMFORTABLE, well-furnished apartment, four, five rooms, between 72d and 120th Sts., west side, for six months. Full particulars, with price, W 316 Times.

Responsible clients wanting furnished apartments, east, west side; choice buildings, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY CO., 347 Madison Av., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Wanted from Oct. 1 to May, 1919, 5-room apartment, completely furnished; 90th to 120th Streets. M 287 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, in the 70's or 80's, 5 or 6 rooms, high-class apartment; from Oct. 1; 2 adults. Phone Murray Hill 4875.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 LEXINGTON AV.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small newly furnished; private bath, electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Small and large rooms, private baths; reasonable; telephone; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room, with piano; single room; references.

53D, 56 EAST.—Single and double rooms, all conveniences. Plaza 2065.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small; running water; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room; private bath; electricity; reference.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Small room, nicely furnished, with large closet; references.

17TH ST., 244 WEST.—Electricity, telephone, shower bath; private family; $2.50-$3.

40TH ST., 68 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, bath; single or en suite; small room; references.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private baths, and electricity; nice house and location; also small rooms.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable large, single rooms; private bath; electricity; elevator; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentlemen.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, bath; medium room; running water; suitable two.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; large, airy rooms; $3-$5.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Double and single rooms; running water, electricity; adjoining bath; references.

69TH, 48 WEST.—Exceptionally large rooms; electricity; switchboard; excellent location; refined residence.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike, airy rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH ST., 200 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private garage. Apartment 14.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, telephone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST ST., 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, running water, electricity, telephone; convenient location.

71ST, 250 WEST.—Large, airy front room, suitable for two; telephone.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy rooms; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

72D, (Subway.)—Front room, private bath, shower, 2 closets, independent entrance; high-class apartment; reasonable; gentlemen; references. Col. 684, Apartment 1C.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small, also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 302 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; one small; Summer rates.

73D, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; private house; reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 3 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private residence; select neighborhood; breakfast optional; ideal home for business people. Telephone Columbus 9051.

74TH ST., 5 WEST, (near Park Av.)—Refined Holland family offer superior accommodations, large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished, spacious rooms; kitchenette, electricity, telephone, baths; $12 upward.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; Summer prices; pleasant location; references.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths, electricity; refined house.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large rooms, private baths, electricity, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; large front rooms; private baths, electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Continuous hot water in room; electricity; bath same floor; phone.

76TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, running water; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds; suitable for two gentlemen; reference.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Large rooms, bath; other rooms; all conveniences; private residence.

77TH ST., 100 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms; telephone.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Parlor, $4; hall rooms, $3 each; all nicely furnished; gentlemen; reference.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, $3 to $10; telephone; quiet, refined surroundings.

78TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, private bath; reference.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive room, 2d floor, front; private bath; electricity, twin beds.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suites; exclusive house and neighborhood; business people.

81ST, 108 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; rent separately or en suite; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished parlor, private bath, electricity; $7 up; convenient location.

86TH, 338 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, MEDIUM ROOM, BATH ADJACENT. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. ADJOINING RIVERSIDE.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths; small rooms; near Drive; references.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, single or suite, elevator apartment.

88TH, 315 WEST.
Attractive rooms in select residence; references.

92D, 288 WEST.—Large front room, suitable one or two; reasonable. Lawrence.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive room; family apartment, near Riverside; $6.50-$4.50. Brown.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Small room, running water, private family; gentlemen. Walker.

98TH, 243 WEST, (6B.)—Attractive room with lavatory, bath adjoining; elevator apartment.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large outside room, with or without kitchenette, $8; all conveniences; telephone; references; private house.

108TH ST., (2,783 Broadway.)—Beautiful large front room; convenience, kitchen privileges; reasonable. Tomlinson.

110TH ST., (Broadway.)—Superior accommodations, refined private family; gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

113TH, 1,283, (near Broadway.)—Rooms and bath. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 1891.

114TH ST., 411 WEST.—Refined home, two rooms, large front and small; Summer rates.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Outside room, running water; private family; references. Apartment 7.

127TH ST., 372 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath, furnished or unfurnished; front, clean and airy; no other roomers; breakfast optional; references; $5 per week, or less by the month.

128TH, 12 WEST.—Three sons in France, have furnished floor, three rooms and bath, to let, improvements; private family.

CENTRAL PARK, 80's.—Room with, without private bath; 11th floor. Schuyler 5300, Hazzard.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Outside room; kitchen privileges; call evenings. Oman, Apartment 61.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Cor. 119th St.)—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences. Apartment 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautifully furnished room and bath; reasonable; exclusive apartment. Riverside 9881, Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, corner 104th St.—Outside corner bedroom; rooms $15-$25 weekly.

WEST END AV., 611, (89th-90th Sts.)—Large, beautiful rooms; run by Southern family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Superior accommodations, with or without bath; gentlemen; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 864.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large rooms, private bath; private house. Phone 2697 Academy.

Brooklyn.

41 7TH AV., PARK SECTION; SUBWAY. Alcove, large and small rooms; house newly furnished; hot and cold running water; telephone; refined.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room, with connecting bath wanted by business man of middle age, who can furnish exceptional references; near Broadway, 70th to 95th St. preferred; satisfactory accommodations and terms will secure permanent and satisfactory occupant. Y 261 Times Annex.

Young Southern gentleman is tired of living at hotel, desirous of locating somewhere near or on Riverside Drive; congenial surroundings; references. Room 946, Hotel Continental.

Lady employed desires comfortably furnished room within walking distance Grand Central Station; scrupulous cleanliness essential; light housekeeping privileges; price $5; references. Address W 277 Times.

Father, daughter, and son at business wish to rent from Sept. 1, two bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath in private house or apartment below 14th St. West, preferably Washington Square District. O 55 Times.

Young Hebrew business man wants quiet, cool, outside room; breakfast; high-class apartment, private family preferred; $10 week; west 90's. W 196 Times.

GENTLEMAN, best references, wants quiet room in family, (preferably where several languages spoken,) $25 monthly. W 304 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Desirable rooms, electricity; table board.

87TH, 50 EAST.—3 and 4 rooms, bath, electric lights; all improvements; $60 and $75.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive homelike, double, single rooms; good table; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single, double rooms, with board; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45.
Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; special rates; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private baths, electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservations.

72D, 228 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat, elevator; table guests; subway express; references.

72D 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Two large rooms, private baths, singly or en suite; also small room; very good table.

74TH, 162 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, switchboard, dining room open Sept. 1.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large room, good home table; refined house; table guests.

85TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large, front room, southern exposure, parlor dining room; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms, excellent meals; Winter reservations.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive, single room, near Riverside; table a specialty.

521D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, with dressing room; running water, electricity, refined surroundings, table board.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms and board; table guests accommodated; family style.

WEST END AV., 541 (86TH).—Large and single rooms; social parlor; table guests accommodated; parlor dining; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.) — Rooms, suites, floors, excellent table; Winter reservation; references.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family, beautiful large room, bath; splendid table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

HOME WANTED, with board from Oct. 1 to June 1, by married couple without children, (New York business man and wife,) comparatively young and with personality and refinement, with a private family in a quiet locality, between 44th and 75th Sts., on the east side, or between 72d and 100th Sts., on the west side, Park Av. or West End Av., preferred; will require a suite consisting of living room, bedroom with twin beds, and bath, or bedroom and bath, floor in a high-class house or large apartment where there are no other guests; will pay liberally, but price must be reasonable considering accommodations; state price and give details. Address Home, P. O. Box 304, New York, N. Y.

Three or four room kitchenette apartment, 45th to 90th; positively accessible; thoroughly modern; rent about $65 to $75. Box 220 Times.

CLEAN ROOM, plain, pure food, in private family; 80th-100th, west; state price. H., 568 Columbus Av.

YOUNG business man desires comfortable room and board, private family, west side, 72d to 100th preferred. W 290 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Rockledge, Manor Hotel and cottages, 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location, refined clientele, moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

MISS WORDEN'S School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers; yearly, season, thorough instruction, outdoor life; moderate. Phone 4679.

New Jersey.

South Orange, 151 Scotland Road.—Pleasant rooms, with board; beautiful location; references.

Country Board Wanted.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y., Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Wanted, by a family of four adults, in the vicinity of the Aqueduct Race Track, Woodhaven, Howard Beach, Broad Channel, furnished cottage or apartment or rooms with or without table board; references. Mrs. George Lee, 386 Franklin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 6764W Bedford.

Comfortable room and good table in private refined family, not far from New York, seashore preferred, by a refined young Christian woman who desires a restful and healthful abiding place for several weeks; can pay $15 to $18 per week. M 313 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young woman, energetic and successful organizer, with analytical training, broad vision and experience, always associated with big business, thoroughly experienced and efficient in every detail of accountancy, seeks connection with large corporation. O 58 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, general office assistant, desires position; 4 years' experience; export house preferred. Room 726, 5 Beekman St.

BOOKKEEPER.—23 years old; American; high school graduate; 4½ years' experience cash book, sales and purchase ledger, and monthly statements; $22. M 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, private secretary, good education; 6 years' experience; $20. M 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady wants position, single entry bookkeeper; experienced. R 612 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge stenography; experienced; $15 without Saturdays. H. G., 33 Willett St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience controls, trial balance; accountant's reference; $20. M 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Long experience; honest, accurate; A1 references. W 270 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires change, preferably with accountant. Write K. S., 447 Tremont Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First class, $4 day. Bush, 41 West 138th. Phone Harlem 853M.

ELEVATOR, switchboard operator, colored girl desires position. D. S. Judge, 2,228 7th Av., Apt. 16.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ENGLISH woman, refined, capable, educated, assist light household duties, companion-housekeeper, desirable home, visiting, resident; highest reference. Phone Morningside 345. Apt. 5A, after 10.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, to take charge of office. M 301 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE NURSE, (30,) wants reliable position, profession or business; not familiar with typewriting; reliable; highest references. A 479 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE (licensed) desires patient; reference. Brook, 211 West 88th. Tel. 3329 Riverside.

MOTHER'S HELPER or Nurse.—Danish woman; cheerful, willing, capable; references. Write H., 494 Columbus Av.

NURSE, trained undergraduate, age 25, British; chronic cases preferred. W 288 Times.

NURSE or MAID to grown children by refined woman. M., 217 East 62d St.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young woman, fully qualified to undertake responsible position, open to offers above $45 in New York, Philadelphia or Washington; highest references; interview by appointment. Y 290 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good knowledge of bookkeeping; competent, willing worker; $14. M 304 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, 23, who for past 7 years has demonstrated her common sense, ability to think, and capacity for work, wishes position which is capable of growth and expansion, as she is, and where character and loyalty are considered assets; salary $30. W 77 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Extensive practical and railroad experience; executive ability; Christian; aged 24; $25-$30. M 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, AMERICAN, six years' experience; efficient and reliable, possessing selling ability and capable of assuming responsibilities, ($22.) Address M 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, for many years with large financial institution; accustomed to work for executives and on own initiative; salary $25 weekly at start. R 608 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, high school education, business school graduate; well recommended, $15. Freda Regenbogan, 90 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, 5 years' experience, capable and conscientious, best references; salary $15. E. Knobloch, 398 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, 5 years' experience, desires permanent position with reliable firm; can furnish highest credentials; $20. W 290 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; initiative; thoroughly competent; conscientious; highly recommended; $25. Box 366 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—8 years' commercial and technical experience; salary $23. M 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; highest credentials; salary $20. H 467 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, $18 per week. W 314 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school education, wishes position with reliable concern. M 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 3 years' experience, wishes position with reliable firm; $15. Levine, 169 So. 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, knowledge bookkeeping, $12. Rose Minow, 85 East 107th St. Harlem 809.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, neat, accurate, $15. A. Fein, 130 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, familiar with all office detail and follow-up work; salary $18. Phone Chelsea 9046.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; American; 5½ years' experience; references. M 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Beginner, (17,) chance for advancement. M. Clarish, 315 East 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER, eight years' experience, executive ability, desires responsible position. M 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate with some experience. B. B., 886 9th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, beginner, desires position. N. E., 3,525 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 4 years' experience, desires busy board; references; $15. M, 276 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assisant; capable handling busy board; $12. M 303 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Five years' experience central office; efficient; courteous; $18. M 309 Times Downtown.

512D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, with dressing room; running water, electricity, refined surroundings, table board.

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ELEVATOR, switchboard operator, colored girl desires position. D. S. Judge, 2,228 7th Av., Apt. 16.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive ability, expert systematizer, manufacturing specialist, cost accounting; 25 years' experience, several years' public accounting; at present auditor with large corporation; open for permanent engagement, full charge, with manufacturing or commercial concern; salary $3,500. Address Jersey Commuter, L 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, American, 31, married, experienced in manufacturing and general accounting, can take complete charge of accounting; also making of State and Federal reports; position desired with progressive concern. Emison, 1,508 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, manager, executive, (29,) exempt, Christian, 10 years' experience; have clean, successful record; will consider change for proposition offering real advancement. M 293 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; books balanced, systematized; monthly supervision; income and financial statements prepared; personal service; moderate charges. W 250 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, engaged auditing important industrial establishment, has evenings open to assist; advisory or any other capacity. M 295 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books kept part time, after 4:30 P. M. H 448 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.—I'm a gambler. Are you? I will give the certainty of a position as high school teacher of English, paying $2,500 annually, for the chance to begin copy-writing at less. I offer diligence, brains with ideas in them, artistry in word effects. Speak. Will you play for these stakes? A. Brill, 20 Beach 48th St., Edgemere, L. I.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced, now in charge of the editorial department of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the United States; will write advertising copy and prepare printed matter for any business in his spare time. M 309 Times Annex.

AD WRITER wants work to do home; conveniently located. M 280 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to executive; fully qualified as accountant and auditor, with analytical mind for financial, cost, operation, and income statistics; traveling branch office experience; college American, Christian, draft exempt. O 41 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive or general manager, 5 years' office experience; best references. T. Weissbuch, 912 East 169th St., N. Y.

ATTORNEY, age 34, draft exempt, over ten years commercial practice, seeks responsible position with live business house; is a hustler; excellent correspondent; has personality and would make invaluable man in right organization. M 306 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, 28, draft exempt, college, university man, 7 years' legal experience; indefatigable worker; any position considered. M 274 Times Downtown.

AUDITING and accounting for corporations, traders, and individuals; cost accounting a specialty; up-to-date systems inaugurated by competent staff. Charter Service Corporation, accounting department, 42 Broadway. Phone Broad 2492.

AUDITOR-ACCOUNTANT, American, draft exempt, desires connection with commercial house. L 322 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK, bookkeeper; excellent references regarding integrity and conservative; college education. M 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.

Exceptional opportunity awaits conscientious young man, who is able to handle large number of accounts with accuracy and speed; good penmanship and rapid calculation essential; we have a future if you are not afraid of work; state age, experience and salary expected. Imptr., B 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (20,) high school graduate, 2 years of accounting schooling, 2 years of practical experience, wishes to connect with an accounting or mercantile concern where a good future is promised. Box 26, 1,921 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) thoroughly experienced, modern methods; position with reliable firm. M 325 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER AND AUDITOR desires position of responsibility; age 29; fourteen years' experience with good concerns; best credentials; salary to start should be $150 monthly at least. W 278 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) accountancy student, draft exempt; 3 years' experience, double entry, controls, trial balances, voucher systems. M 260 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, six years' experience, desires permanent position with reliable concern; draft exempt; references. Kallsher, 510 West 177th St.

BOOKKEEPER, two years' college training, thorough knowledge double entry, controlling accounts, &c. Highest credentials. E. Welsfield

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

not received after 4 P. M.

Want advertisements for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER, general, wanted, cottage Long Island; 40 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; $45; good home; references required. Apply Tuesday any time to 10 P. M., 823 West 42nd Av., Apartment 50, north.

HOUSEMAID wanted at once. Central Club, 132 East 45th.

HOUSEKEEPER for girls' boarding house. Apply in person, 300 East 4th St.

INSPECTORS.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

No experience necessary, but accuracy and attention to detail essential. Good pay while learning and advancement as soon as ability is proven.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LEDGER CLERK.—A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK; GOOD SALARY, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS, REASONABLE HOURS. APPLY BY LETTER. B 22 TIMES.

LEDGER CLERK.—Good wages for accurate, competent person capable of handling large volume of work and taking trial balances; only experienced need apply; preferably those with department store or similar experience; state age, experience, salary desired. H. P., 113 Times.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE WOMEN OF EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD APPEARANCE AND ADDRESS AS SALESWOMEN IN THEIR MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

MILLINERY.
MILLINERS WANTED.
LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY CO.,
584-586 5TH AV.

MILLINERS.—IMPROVERS AND APPRENTICES WANTED; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS, ALL-YEAR WORK, AND GOOD SALARY ASSURED. APPLY WALTER C. LITTWITZ, 7 EAST 47TH ST.

MILLINERY.
Experienced trimmers on high-class pattern hats, steady all-year; also work given out. Apply all week, A. Schwabe, 31 West 38th.

MILLINERS, IMPROVERS, AND APPRENTICES; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY; REFERENCES. PEGGY HOYT, 516 5TH AV.

MODELS
Attractive Gown Models Wanted.
Size 36.
Permanent Positions.
JOSEPH,
632 FIFTH AV.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Must have at least two years' experience; salary $15; power drive, latest model; steady position; short hours; state age, experience; all letters treated in confidence. A. R. S., 112 Times.

NURSE to sist with boy 16 months old; highest salary; references required; good salary. Write Mrs. Bergh, Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, L. I.

NURSE for two children; nearby seashore Summer, city afterward. Telephone 4080.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright girl; recently graduated from high school preferred. Joseph L. Herzog, 45 Rose St., corner Duane.

OPERATOR wanted, experienced on ladies' silk underwear. Apply at A. Rothkirg, 423 Broome St.

OLIVER TYPISTS.—Experienced Oliver typists for service in Washington, D. C.; salary $1,000 to start; promotion within three months. Inquire Oliver Typewriter Co., 310 Broadway.

PURCHASING DEPT. ASSISTANT.
YOUNG LADY TO HANDLE PURCHASE AND RAW MATERIAL RECORD; MUST BE A TYPIST; ELEGANT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG LADY.
UNITED PAPER BOX COMPANY,
33 34TH STREET, BROOKLYN.
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 7.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY.
Thoroughly experienced wholesale millinery; one who can model her own hats preferred. A. Schwaibe, 31 West 38th.

SALESLADY experienced in ladies' ready-to-wear store, Summer resort; salary and commission. Call 10 A. M., 1,161 Broadway, Room 401.

SALESLADY wanted for our coat, suit, dress, and waist department; excellent salary. Apply at Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-5TH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK,
HAVE VACANCIES
FOR THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SALESWOMEN IN THEIR JUVENILE COAT AND HAT SECTION.
MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST PATRONAGE; GOOD POSITIONS ASSURED, WITH EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST. (EMPLOYEES') ENTRANCE OR BY LETTER. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT J.

SALESWOMEN.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STREET, NEW YORK,
HAVE VACANCIES
FOR THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SALESWOMEN IN THEIR MISSES APPAREL SECTIONS.
MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST PATRONAGE; GOOD POSITIONS ASSURED, WITH EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST., (EMPLOYEES') ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT M.

SALESWOMAN.
An experienced and refined woman for exclusive Fifth Avenue woman's apparel shop; must have a following; address with full particulars. J. S., Box W 297 Times.

SEAMSTRESS.—Experienced girl for institution; good salary, with board and lodging. Apply 52 St. Mark's Place, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
An excellent position open to a young woman of education and capability; must be good correspondent; salary no object for the right applicant. Address W 309 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.
Must be highly experienced, rapid in shorthand and typewriting; executive ability necessary; immediate services required; applicants must state nationality, religion and experience; Christian firm; salary in keeping with qualifications required; answer fully, giving phone number. G 8 Times.

SECRETARY to editor; excellent speller, good grammarian, rapid typist; former school teacher preferred; $15 to start. W 395 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, $25; Christian firm; must be educated; high-class; numerous good openings. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

SUPERVISOR or Caretaker in institution; state experience and age. Answer by mail, R., 1,152 3d Av.

STENCIL CUTTER. — Bright, ambitious stencil cutter wanted by large magazine house; permanent position; excellent opportunity. See Mr. Kemp, 597 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.
TYPISTS.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.
Girls who have had training and experience as stenographers, typists, dictaphone or comptometer operators will find pleasant, profitable employment in our organization. These positions offer excellent opportunities.
Call every day but Monday.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS
and
TYPISTS.
The American Red Cross, Washington Headquarters, requires the immediate services of 20 stenographers, well educated, rapid, and accurate; 10 typists, able to transcribe accurately and neatly; congenial employment is offered. For information as to salary, &c., apply today to
ATLANTIC DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
44 EAST 23D ST.,
6TH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, by large food manufacturing company, in sales and advertising department; must have good education and be capable of being trained to handle work on own initiative; splendid opportunity for promotion for the right party; salary $22; write fully, stating previous experience, age, and education. M 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.
We need a number of competent, well educated young women for permanent positions, with large electrical corporations. Address, stating age, ex-perience and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.
THE LERNER WAIST CO.,
15 WEST 36TH ST.,
desires the services of a competent and reliable stenographer; one with ability to make herself useful in advertising and mail order department; splendid opportunity. Apply third floor.

STENOGRAPHERS in large office, where there is every opportunity for promotion; must be rapid, accurate, and able to transcribe neatly; high school graduates preferred; state education, experience, references, and salary desired; pleasant office, conveniently located to subway, elevated, and surface cars. Address L. B., 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in congenial office of well established and progressive house; must have excellent typist; good grammarian; able or willing to operate dictaphone; very interesting sales letter writing work, offering excellent opportunity for advancement to result producer; salary to start $22. Apply Sales Office, Jagenberg Machine Co., 151 West 24th.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Large downtown bank offers an excellent opportunity to a few capable, experienced young women, 18-25 years; good salary, with luncheon; state age, salary, schooling, and experience. A 558 Times Down Town.

STENOGRAPHERS.—A large iron and steel concern has several openings for good stenographers; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; high school graduates preferred; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. M 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG LADY WITH TWO OR THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
UNITED PAPER BOX CO.,
33 34TH STREET, BROOKLYN.
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 7.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant for publishing house; one familiar with work in a wholesale department of book house preferred; state salary expected. Address in own handwriting, Madison Square, Box 103.

STENOGRAPHER able to handle plug switchboard and letter filing; good opportunity for bright, neat girl; salary $12-$16, according to ability. J. Rubinstein & Sons Co., 485 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted by Christian firm; must have practical office experience, follow-up letters, filing, billing; state age, experience, references, salary. P. E., 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent girl wanted by resident buying office; one who has tact and initiative and experienced in this line will find an excellent opportunity; state age, salary, &c. A 377 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One able to take speedy dictations; good grammarian and understands punctuation; excellent opportunity for wideawake girl; salary to start, $15; call or write Artistic Weaving Co., 141 W. 36.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be rapid and accurate, thoroughly experienced, preferably in cloak and suit line; good, permanent position to right party. Apply Harry Wadler, 105 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced; to operate Underwood machine; permanent position if services prove satisfactory; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. O 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer and typist; steady position. Apply Adler Veneer Seat Co., Paynter Av. and Sunswick St., Long Island City, 4 blocks from Queensboro Bridge.

STENOGRAPHER.—APPLICANT MUST BE EXPERIENCED, RAPID, AND ACCURATE; PERMANENT POSITION. NEW YORK MILLINERY AND SUPPLY CO., 1,237 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER; a temporary position in large manufacturing concern, with probability of permanent position; give details and salary expected; weekly bonus. A 384 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent position is offered accurate and rapid stenographer, who is good at figures and has experience in general office work; bring credentials. See Mr. Kemp, 597 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for temporary employment with possible permanent position in New York City. Call or phone Employment Dept., Swift & Co., 154 9th St., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER; an excellent opportunity to a competent young lady; office experience; no beginners; salary $15. Louis Strauss & Son, 26 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Steady position; state experience, reference, and salary expected. Address Stenog-

STENOGRAPHER wanted, at once, for steady employment, connected with good pay; call in person. Eisemann Magneto Co., 32 33d St., Brooklyn, 6th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady for general office work; salary $10 to start; rapid advancement. H. Ohashi & Co., 54 Leonard St.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar with Dictaphone and accustomed to filing; must come well recommended. Address, with full particulars, salary, &c., A 550 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing house; hours 9-5; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; $16 to start, with advancement. A 261 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for publishing house; hours 9-5; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; $16 to start, with advancement. B 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, with at least 2 years' experience; good salary according to ability; office located in South Brooklyn; hours 9 to 5. B 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; permanent position; hours 9 to 5; Saturdays 1 o'clock. Apply Federal Sign System Electric, 649 West 43d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; young woman capable of taking rapid dictation; permanent position; $18. Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, rapid, for permanent position with large importers. Write, stating experience and salary. B 35 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady wanted as stenographer and office assistant in a business east of 1st Av., between 42d and 49th Sts.; salary wanted. B 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER willing to do general office work; good opportunity. Call Room 511, 10 Fifth Ave.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Wanted, stenographer with some experience; $10 to start; rapid advancement. Room 301, 31 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER for small manufacturing plant; salary, $12 to start. Braunscorf, 430 East 58d Street.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent substitute; $4 daily. Apply A. Victorius, 57 Leonard St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, neat and accurate beginner; rapid advancement; state salary. G. F., B 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER who understands letter filing preferred. Alvin Mfg. Co., 52 Maiden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Good opportunity for advancement. A 395 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, for large publishing house; chance to develop into private secretary. G. B. L., 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for insurance and law office, 72d St. and Broadway; $12; give phone number. O 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, UNDERWOOD MACHINE; STEADY POSITION. AUGSTEIN, 352 4TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady for permanent position; experienced; state salary desired. A 547 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, who can operate a dictaphone; about $20 to start. Miss Kelly, Room 225, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter with billing experience for real estate office. Jerome, 6th Av. and 3d St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted who can operate an Oliver. Pressman & Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Must be experienced. Call 452 Water St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER (Public) in hotel; $20 per week; experienced this line. W 303 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; some experience; $12. Call Tuesday 512 5th Av., Room 807.

STOCK GIRLS.
LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY CO.,
584-586 5TH AVENUE,
REQUIRE GIRLS OF NEAT APPEARANCE FOR THEIR SHOWROOM.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK
FAMILIAR WITH PERPETUAL INVENTORY AND MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION FOR COST WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN.
UNITED PAPER BOX COMPANY,
33d-34th Street, Brooklyn,
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NUMBER 7.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR,
experienced on electric switchboard; no others need apply.
G. H. D. ROBBINS,
150 MADISON AV.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; call hours 8:30 to 6; salary moderate; must have experience and be willing worker. Levy Dairy Co., 19th St. and Avenue B.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, night work. Osborn Hall, 426 East 26th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-STENOGRAPHER, able to handle plug switchboard and letter filing; good opportunity for bright, neat girl; salary $12-$16, according to ability. J. Rubinstein & Sons Co., 435 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted for small switchboard. Apply Irving Iron Works, 3d and Creek Sts., Long Island City.

TYPIST, with knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, to take care of billing and some bookkeeping; salary commensurate with experience and ability; write, stating full details; thirty-eight hours' work a week; easy to reach from any point. Address Typist, A 396 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, to do statement work and billing; permanent position. Apply Turner Construction Co., 244 Madison Av., Accounting Dept.

TYPIST wanted; refined young woman; pleasant office; careful and neat operator; state salary and reference. M 312 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Several girls wanted; salary $12 to start; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 12 o'clock. In replying, state age, experience, and education. H 465 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Experienced at filing and letters; permanent position, good pay. 16 West 32d, 4th floor.

WOMAN, educated, for light housework and care for boy of 5; sleep home. Apply before 9 A. M. or after 7 P. M. Apt. 4, Gainsborough Studios, 222 West 59th.

WOMEN wanted, 40 or 50 years of age. Home, 302 St. and Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG GIRL to assist in sample department of wholesale glove house; experience unnecessary; state age, reference; good chance for advancement; salary $9. B 31 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted, either high or business school graduate, for general office work, with some knowledge of typewriting; pleasant position and good pay; state age and salary expected. B 36 Times.

YOUNG LADY, experience in taking care of advertising department and correspondence pertaining to it. Louis C. Rosenblatt, 131 West 35th St.

YOUNG LADY on seed pearl jewelry; experienced hand at mounting. Apply or write Chas. T. Dougherty Co., 295 Seventh Av., city.

YOUNG LADY wanted for showroom; must have experience in waiting on trade. Apply Z. & S. Middy, 1,270 B'way, Room 708.

YOUNG LADY.—Young lady with dental supply experience; good salary; state experience; confidential. Y. L., 119 Times.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work. Imperial Art, 303 West 41st St.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Excellent opportunity for well-educated, bright young woman, assembling and analyzing figures in sales department; good typist; salary $15 to begin, promotion; give complete particulars as to education, age, and previous experience. M 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, not averse to figure work and general office routine, with knowledge stenography and typewriting; give experience, references, salary expected. A 530 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER and credit office assistants.—Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigations; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

HUNDREDS OF POSITIONS.
FREE REGISTRATION.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$30; bookkeepers, $15-$25; typists, $10-$20; bill clerks, Elliot Fisher; clerical; excellent salaries.
BRODY AGENCY,
239 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, good position, good salary; 4 clerks, experience unnecessary, must be 18 or over, $12 week, lunches; stenographers, $15-$25. Sara Monahan Agency. Telephones Rector 728; Rector 432.

THE HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Secretary, stenographers, $25; stenographers, with knowledge of Spanish, $20; beginners, $15-$18.
99 Nassau. Free registration. Cort. 3519.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25.
LAW AND COMMERCIAL; TYPISTS, $15-$20; IMMEDIATELY. STENOGRAPHERS' BUREAU, 158 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortland 4249.

ACME AGENCY, 145 Nassau.—Stenographers, several, $20; stenographers, several, $18; bookkeepers and office assistants, several, $15 to $20.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Exceptional opportunity beginners, $15; experienced, $18-$30; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

Owens Agency, 165 Fulton St., or Times Building.—Stenographers, legal, commercial, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $25; clerks, $12; permanent.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS; POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 480 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU ST.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, (150) $10, $23; bookkeepers; many clerical; others. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
Accounting division requires a supervisor with inventive and creative capacity big enough to visualize our policies and constantly growing problems, and capable himself of organizing the department to conform with them; man preferably who has had experience in budget compilations, statistical accounting, and with a generous amount of common sense; must be an executive and have held similar and responsible positions. Apply by letter, detailing experience, age, and salary desired. Jewish Welfare Board, U. S. Army and Navy, 145 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT
who is thoroughly qualified as merchandise accountant, capable of supervising all methods of stores accounting, preparing and analyzing trading account, &c.; wholesale grocery house; experience will be given special consideration.

Out-of-town Government work. Reply at once, giving full details as to age, experience, ability, salary desired, &c.
A. W., 376 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; public accounting, experience, and theoretical training necessary; salary to start, $30-$35. Apply, with references, Warner & McGrath, 41 Park Row, New York.

ACCOUNTANT AND COST EXPERT.—SALARY $25 TO $35. CALL AT 199 8TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

ACCOUNTANT; general corporation accounting; salary $150 per month; must be over 30; Government work; good advancement; state experience in application. A 548 Times Downtown.

ACETYLINE WELDERS.
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.
76 54TH STREET, BROOKLYN.

ACETYLINE WELDERS. — Steady position and overtime. Wells, 151st St. and River Av., Bronx.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR on strong Washington proposition; commission basis; able to interview Presidents of corporations, and whose earning capacity is at least $150 per week. Room 1514, 501 5th Av.

ARMATURE WINDER wanted on G. E. automobile motors. Walker Vehicle Co., Harris and Ely Avs., Long Island City.

ARMATURE WINDERS, (2;)
MOTOR REPAIRMEN;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ARMATURE WINDERS FOR A. C. AND D. C. REPAIRS; NECESSARY INDUSTRY. CALL AT 514 WEST 147TH ST.

ASSISTANT EDITOR.
National class publication seeks an assistant to its editor; must understand printing, photo engraving, make-up, &c., and be able to write well; applicant must be out of draft age, married, and immediately available; state age, experience, and salary expected; a splendid opportunity for an honest, sober man, not afraid of hard work. W 208 Times.

ASSISTANT to credit manager wanted; bright young man, American; knowledge bookkeeping, credit department experience essential; write stating age, experience, and previous employers. Address A. C., Box 6, Station C, New York City.

ASSISTANT NIGHT ENGINEER wanted, 8 hour watch, in factory located in Greenpoint. Apply in person at 450 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Inquire for engineer in charge. Bring references and record.

ASSISTANT, operating engineers, two wanted, 9 hours shift; wages $120 a month. Apply Superintendent's Office, Columbia University, 116th St. and Broadway.

ASSEMBLERS on light and power switchboard; experience necessary; steady work, good pay. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

AUDITOR wanted by a bank to take complete charge of bookkeeping and accounting departments; must have initiative and executive ability; state experience, references, and salary expected; only those fully competent need apply. Apply to O 63 Times.

BANKING.—Excellent training for boys and young men in large bank, experience not necessary; salaries above the average; advancement as rapid as merited; positions with a future; write for opportunities. M 330 Times Downtown.

BANK MESSENGER wanted; young man, 16 to 18 years; must be of good family and come well recommended; good opportunity to learn the banking business; salary liberal. Apply to O 62 Times.

BANK CLERK wanted, one who has the capabilities of becoming teller; state full particulars, including religion and salary expected to Y 267 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK.—Must be familiar with plumbing and steam supplies business. Call 452 Water St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AS OFFICE MANAGER FOR AUTOMOBILE TRUCK CONCERN; TO TACTFUL, INTELLIGENT MAN AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO GROW WITH THE BUSINESS IS OFFERED. W 315 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man, Brooklyn office, assistant to bookkeeper and general office work; salary to start $14; good prospects for future; Christian concern; answer in own handwriting. G. R. S., 46 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in publishing desirable; splendid opportunity for reliable person; state age, experience, and salary; give phone number. Y 276 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Union Square; must be accurate, willing to work pleasantly without constant driving; $18 to start; prompt recognition when ability is demonstrated. W 308 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in large manufacturing and houefurnishing Christian concern; must be accurate at figures and a good penman; give references; state salary expected. W 271 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; bank requires services of a bookkeeper for balance ledger and statement ledger system; driving experience, references, and salary expected. Apply O 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, reference and salary. J 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent, neat, attractive; must be well recommended; good opportunity for the right man. A 552 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER on customers' ledger; good writer, quick, and accurate. Address, with reference and salary required, F. R. S., Station V, Box 12.

BOOKKEEPER to handle complete set of books; salary $25 per week. Address P. O. Box 209, City Hall.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Address with references. H. C. Anderson, 641 Washington St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; permanent position; Kottler Bros. 12 East 22d St.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business; salary to start $9.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.—Office boys, public school graduates or those having attended high school preferred; large insurance brokerage, Christian corporation; permanent position, with unusual future prospects and advancement to bright, intelligent, well-mannered boys of good habits; address own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary to start $9. M 318 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in export office; one familiar with downtown district; good chance for advancement. B. Souto Co., 108 Greenwich St.

BOY, bright, in office large printing company, to make himself generally useful; good chances for advancement. M 283 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large publishing house; good chance for one who is ambitious. Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOY to go few errands and assist in office of advertising agency. Apply Room 701, 19 West 44th St.

BOY in office of importing house; bright and energetic; state age, experience, references, salary desired. M 307 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for errands and office work; book publishers. B 18 Times.

BOY, permanent position, publishing house. E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 5th Av.

BOY wanted in law office. Apply 43 Cedar St., New York City, Room 304.

BLACKSMITHS;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

BUYER and department manager wanted for housefurnishings, crockeries, and toys to take charge of these lines in a progressive department store in a Pennsylvania city of 75,000; give full details as to past experience and expectations; a good proposition for a man who can produce results. M. Nathan & Bros., Inc., Johnstown, Penn.

BUYER.—Iron and steel buyer; large export house needs experienced man who knows the American market and is familiar with export trade; applicant should not be subject to draft; write details of experience to A 542 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, single, on country place near New York; must be experienced city driver; good mechanic, who will keep cars in best condition; strictly sober, industrious, willing, neat, and of good manners. Apply at 800 self or organizing the department to conform with them; man preferably who has had experience in budget compilations, statistical accounting, and with a generous amount of common sense; must be an executive and have held similar and responsible positions. Apply by letter, detailing experience, age, and salary desired. Jewish Welfare Board, U. S. Army and Navy, 145 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic, to run a Flat touring car; salary $35 per week. Apply Safety Machinery Corp., 10 West 23d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; country August, September, then city; Paige sedan car. Call with city references Tuesday morning, after 9 o'clock, 509 Broadway, 12th floor.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on Mitchell car; must be thorough mechanic; salary $25. Apply at 3:30 P. M., Levy, 118 Wall St.

CHEMICAL PLANT OPERATING MAN wanted who will assist on construction in capacity of millwright, prior to operation; chemical plant necessary; location, New Jersey. Y 305 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHEMIST.—Assist in metallurgical laboratory at large commercial plant doing Government work; experienced in metal and alloys essential; excellent opportunity for advancement. A. L., Box 130 Times.

CHEMIST.—One who is familiar in photographic work preferred; state past experience and qualifications fully; liberal salary for the right party. Write N. S., Room 906, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

CHECKERS;
must be familiar with wholesale grocery business.
JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

CLERKS.
Draft exempt; commercial traffic department has several vacancies for clerks, experience in freight tracing, claim correspondence, demurrage work, and handling freight rates and classifications; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, if employed, salary expected. Address E. F. S., Box 229, New York City.

CLERK for stock and shipping department wholesale plumbing supply house; must know plumbing and steam fittings. Call 462 Water St.

CLERK.—General office clerk; accurate at figures and computation. Call 10 o'clock, room 1424, 33 West 42d St.

COLLECTORS.—Must furnish reference and bond. Apply early. Crystal Spring Water Co., 544 West 38th St.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish, with fluent knowledge of English; one preferred who can operate typewriter; answer in writing. New York Label and Box Works, 511 East 72d St.

CORRESPONDENT, familiar with dictating and handling correspondence in wholesale electrical service department; good salary. 4 Murray St., Supt.

CORRESPONDENT, junior, for collection department in large publishing house; good chance advancement. M. G. R., 186 Times.

COST CLERK to assist in cost department; with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be draft-exempt; to fill in at present as reserve man; splendid opportunity for willing and able worker, to replace draftees in a plant manufacturing steel products for the Government. Write, giving FULL DETAILS, Cost Clerk, A 397 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced mechanical draftsmen to work on small arms ammunition machinery; must be American citizens.
WRITE OR CALL, 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Opposite 23d St. Ferry.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted; experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMAN, EXPERIENCED, MECHANICAL, TO WORK ON AIRPLANE WORK; MUST BE CITIZEN; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS. APPLY OR WRITE CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK.

DRAFTSMEN
EXPERIENCED ON JIGS, TOOL, AND FIXTURE.
MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE,
24 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN.—Electrical, first class. Wireless Improvement Co., 47 West St., below Rector.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, with experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. A 350 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced in concrete and steel design, industrial plants, equipment layout and general engineering. B 30 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—High school graduates with 1 or 2 years' experience; good opportunity. Y 312 Times Annex.

DROP FORGERS.
MUST BE A1 MEN;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ELEVATOR AND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, COLORED; $45. APPLY 127 WEST 58TH ST., APARTMENTS.

EMPLOYMENT.—Assistant to manager in bank with large personnel; man with college training and some experience preferred, although enthusiasm, energy, and imagination are prime essentials; prospect of excellent future; salary about $2,500; write for interview. M 329 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERS,
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ENGINEER, ASSISTANT and concrete inspector for work on mill and power development in Canada; man with experience wanted immediately. B 33 Times.

EXECUTIVE CLERKS,
with mercantile experience, who have previously been employed as assistant to manager or superintendent of a large department store and who understand buying, selling, and some accounting.
Important Government work out of town; good living conditions. Reply at once, giving full details of experience, age, and salary required, R. S., 287 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE CLERKS,
with employment or labor experience, who have also had a good general business experience.
Important Government work out of town; good living conditions. Reply at once, giving full details of experience, age, and salary required, A. G., 257 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK, knowing present regulations and restrictions thoroughly; must have deferred military classification; one knowing Spanish preferred; state fully experience, references, nationality, age, and salary expected. B 17 Times.

EXPORT SALESMAN.—Prominent electrical manufacturer has excellent opening, good salary and future, for salesman with knowledge of electrical supplies and acquaintance with city exporters; state confidentially experience and references. M 332 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SHIPPING and consular invoice man, experienced in Latin-American field, $30-$35 weekly. Beers Agency, Flatiron.

FEEDER, Universal and Gordon job press; steady position in large publishing house. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIEMAKERS, LATHE, PLANER, SHAPER, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FOREMAN wanted; must be expert knitter and sewing machine adjuster, familiar with all makes of knitting and sewing machines used in an underwear mill; good position and salary to right man. Apply David Smarr, 366 Broadway, Room 911.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE
SEVERAL ELECTRICIANS.
ALSO
MEN
TO TAKE CHARGE OF JEWELRY WORKROOM. ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
ALSO
OFFICE BOY.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY.
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, FIFTH FLOOR.

HELP WANTED.
Two experienced payroll auditors, two experienced special agents for New York territory, two for Philadelphia, and one for Brooklyn: all communications confidential. Address by letter only, stating experience and salary expected,
H. C. MITCHELL,
VICE PRESIDENT,
COMMERCIAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

HOUSE OFFICER for one of New York's most exclusive hotels; must be experienced and reliable; state age, experience, references, and salary. Address Box O 60 Times.

HOUSEMEN wanted, $50 and meals. Apply at Hotel Chatham, 48th St., Vanderbilt Av.

INSPECTORS (High Grade),
Toolmakers preferred.
RATE CLERK,
experienced in checking rates in traffic work.
HIGH-CLASS MAN,
who has had charge of receiving room where machine and wood shop material are handled. This is a real job for a real man. Do not apply unless you have had similar position.
MATERIAL SPECIFICATION MAN
to make bills of material from blue prints.
Must be citizens.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

INSPECTORS.—Bright young men to learn inspecting of metal goods; steady work. Doehler Die Casting Co., Court and 9th Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSTALLMENT FURNITURE SALESMEN WANTED.
Liberal salary to thoroughly experienced men. Address People's Outfitting Co., 48 Michigan Av., Detroit, Mich.

LATHE OPERATORS;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LEDGER CLERK, wholesale experience, general knowledge of credit balances; opportunity; salary $18. S. H., 74

Situation Wanted advertisements for insertion in The New York Times may be left at any branch office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED:

TOOL DESIGNERS, CHECKERS, TOOL MAKERS AND MACHINISTS; RIFLERS, 1ST CLASS ONLY, REAMER HONERS, LINEMEN ON MILLING MACHINES, PROFILERS AND SCREW MACHINES, FOREMAN IN RIFLING DEPT.; ALSO, BARREL DRILLERS, DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS ON U. S. BROWNING MACHINE RIFLES; IF YOU ARE NOW ON GOVERNMENT WORK, DO NOT APPLY.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.,

MERIDEN PLANT, MERIDEN, CONN.

WANTED,

STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,

AGES 21 TO 55,

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

APPLY

ROOM 1223, 165 BROADWAY,

9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WE WANT WAR WORKERS.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP YOUR COUNTRY. WE WANT MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK AND CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

MACHINIST.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN.

SWITCHBOARD WIREMEN. Must be able to read blueprints and do good soldering.

STOCK SELECTORS.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

LATHE OPERATOR.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

TOOL MAKERS.

CYLINDRICAL GRINDER. Experienced on No. 2 Brown & Sharp universal grinder.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATOR.

MILLWRIGHTS.

PACKER.

PORTER.

TOOL CRIB MAN, (night work.)

COST ANALYZERS, (must read blueprints.)

EMPLOYMENT DEPT. OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST.

Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

WE NEED THE SERVICES OF FIRST-CLASS

MLCHANICS

To increase the production on airplane motors for the U. S. Government.

MACHINISTS,

Experienced on machine repair work.

BEARING SCRAPERS, MOTOR ASSEMBLERS,

with factory experience.

J. & L. OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN.

CRANK SHAFT GRINDERS AND LATHE HANDS

on close work.

TOOL EXPERTS

for road service.

BENCH HANDS,

experienced on close filing and fitting.

LANDIS & NORTON GRINDERS ON SMALL PARTS.

DEMONSTRATORS ON LATHE AND SCREW MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL DESIGNERS, EXPERIMENTAL MACHINISTS, MOLDERS AND COREMAKERS FOR ALUMINIUM FOUNDRY.

If not employed on Government work call at the Employment Department with ready for work, or write to the Employment Department

AT THE

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good wages to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail. L 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN,

must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business; salary to start, $9.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BIETHUNE ST.

Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, well educated, familiar with customary routine of consular invoices, bills of lading, &c.; excellent opportunity for speedy advancement; state age, experience, nationality, salary expected, and all further particulars to A 543 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, active, in busy shipping department of large manufacturing concern; must be acquainted with freight rates, bills of lading, &c.; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age, experience, draft status, and salary expected. M., 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG SPANIARD, or Spanish-American, for film exporters' office; good education, good command of English, knowledge of typewriting essential; $12 to $15 to start; good prospect for advancement. W 285 Times.

YOUNG MAN for old established concern to assist in cost department; excellent opportunity to one seeking steady employment; advancement; accounting student preferred. B 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, to make himself generally useful in silk house; good pay. Pressman & Oppenheimer, 428 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, salary $10, assist in stock small tools; Christian firm; opportunity to become salesman. C. H. Westerberg, 11 W. Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work; good salary. Apply Federal Sign System Electric, 649 West 43d St.

YOUNG MAN, bright, for clerical work; excellent opportunity for advancement. A 399 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, bookkeeping, office experience. S 298 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN to make himself useful in shipping room; good prospects; steady position. Colt Cromwell Co., 149 West 36th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, over 18, in law office. Call Room 634, 15 William St., between 12 and 3.

YOUNG BOY, bright, for office work. Apply Room 1206, at 25 Broad St.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-ble Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B., 25 West 45th St., New York.

EARN $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "P." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C." Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44 St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25 which give details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS! Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

EARN $25 to $75 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "P." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class forming; write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 34th, N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

OUR TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT needs immediately the following men:

PRODUCTION ENGINEER; must know pressed and drawn metals; $5,000-$8,000.

MACHINE DESIGNER; must know paper cutting machinery; $3,000-$4,000.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, on plant layout; $2,500.

DRAFTSMEN.—Tools, jigs, and fixtures; $2,100-$2,500.

DRAFTSMEN, electrical, on switchboard work; to $2,500.

WOMEN. WOMEN.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Accountants, and Clerks. Salaries $8 to $40 week.

OPPORTUNITIES ESSENTIAL.

Bookkeepers,
Stenographers,
Clerical Men.

Young Men,
Middle-Age Men,
College Men.
Juniors.

Salaries $12 per week—$2,000 per annum. THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPERS, accountants, clerks, others; worth investigating. Mighill, Flatiron B'ldg.

PAYROLL MAN, $25; Accountants, $40. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK, 1917 Little 6 touring, also 1917 Little 6 limousine; bargains. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flach, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1916 CABRIOLET. Beautiful condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CADILLAC, 1916 roadster and touring; exceptional bargains. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC, new 7-passenger, sedan body, for sale, bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring; beautiful appearance and condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER & TOURING. Equipment complete. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CADILLAC 1918 SUBURBAN 10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CHANDLER, Overhauled, Refinished, 90-Day Guarantee. USED CARS.
Model 17-B 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Sedan.
Model 17 7-passenger Limousine.
Model 17-B 4-passenger Coupe.
Model 17-B 5-passenger Chrysler.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER, 1917 Sedan; wonderful condition; very reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

DAVIS chummy roadster; mechanically perfect; good paint; good rubber. 1,777 Broadway, Room 204. Circle 5713.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN. Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

D. E. WORM DRIVE 1-Ton Truck. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

DODGE 1917 touring; looks like new; exceptional bargain. Handley, 305 West 59th.

Dodge 1918 Touring. Victoria Top. Wire Wheels. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

FIAT LATEST IMPORTATION.

4-passenger touring, "30." Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra wire wheels, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America. BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FIAT, 1916.—Sport model, five-passenger, "55" Special. Seen at Clark & Kendrick, 148 West 51st.

FORD 1917 touring; demountable rims; two extra new tires, bumper, cork running boards, accelerator, slipcovers; overhauled July; $475; like new. M 275 Times Downtown.

FORD, 1917 Sedan; Gray & Davis system, demountable rims. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

FORD, 1917, Delivery Body. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Garford, ('14,) 6-cylinder, 7-passenger, very good condition, newly painted, full equipment, slip covers. Cost $5,000. Price $750. Sullivan, 'phone 3710 Beekman, 88 Gold St., New York.

HUDSON, 1916.—"6-40" Sedan. Condition excellent. Reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON, 1917 super-six touring; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON SEDAN, 1917, Super-Six, also Town Car; bargains. 305 West 59th.

HUDSON 1918 SPEEDSTER. Very classy. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

HUPMOBILE 1918 touring; run 2,100 miles; reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 5-passenger Sedan. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

McFARLAN late model sedan; new paint; good rubber; mechanically perfect. 1,777 Broadway, Room 204. Circle 5713.

MARMON 1917 sedan, condition perfect throughout. M. O. L. Meyers, Room 916, 50 Broad St. Telephone Broad 3740.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MARMON 41, 1916, seating 7; Bosch starter, wire wheels; bargain; A1 condition. Post Office Box 24, Rosebank Staten Island.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seating 7; special bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 B'way.

MAXWELL SEDAN, 1917, LIKE NEW. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MERCER 1916 four-passenger, with disc wheels, bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

MOON roadster; snap; must be sold; make great sport car. Circle 3807.

NATIONAL coupe, late model; 6,000 miles; owner in service; same as new. 1,777 Broadway, Room 204. Circle 5713.

OAKLAND 1917 touring and roadster; completely equipped; bargain. Handley, 305 West 59th.

OVERLAND.—C. T. Silver special roadster; run 4,000 miles; like new; make offer. 1,203 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4686.

OVERLAND 1918 touring; many extras; $550; any demonstrations. Telephone Burns, 4005 Fordham.

OVERLAND 1918 touring, run 1,100 miles; many extras. Handley, 305 West 59th.

PACKARD, 1918, 7 passenger, used two weeks; run less than 1,200 miles; will sell reasonable. 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th St., 3d floor.

PACKARD twin six, landaulet; reasonable rates; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Telephone Riverside 5316, O'Neil.

PACKARD, 1918, 7-passenger touring car; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD twin six, 1916; first-class condition; 6 new tires. Circle 3090.

PACKARD, late 1917, 2-35, practically new; sacrifice. Herman Karp. Phone Circle 5322.

PIERCE-ARROW TOURING

Latest model "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers; tonneau windshield; two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; genuine bargain.

BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P.
PACKARD (1918), 4-passenger; like new.
HUDSON (1917), 7-passenger speedster.
PACKARD (1916) Landaulet; body off 1-35.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

REO, sedan, new 7-passenger, bargain; also Reo, sedan, 7-passenger, new body. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1918, 3 passenger; new car; run only 350 miles; can be seen at Elanel garage, on Park Place between Classon and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn. Address E. B. Stimpson, 70 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

S. G. V., four-passenger "Special" touring; wire wheels, starter, lights, &c. 4572 Circle.

SIMPLEX TOURING 1915, 7-passenger, in excellent condition. 211 West 58th St.

STEARNS KNIGHTS OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED. PRICES REASONABLE.
1917 Cloverleaf, 8 cylinder.
1917 7 passenger, 8 cylinder.
1917 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
1916 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
Also Limousines and Landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER 1917; chummy roadster; perfect; extras; reasonable. Phone Flatbush 7100, Apartment 22.

STUTZ 1917, four-passenger; also touring; speedster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON six, seven-passenger touring car, electric lights, self starter, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, model 33, light six touring car, overhauled and repainted, fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON LIMOUSINE 1918; like new, guaranteed; classy car. 211 West 58th St.

Miscellaneous.

LOOK.

WINTER PRICES

In the Middle of Summer.

Just one of my special sales. Remember these prices are for Wednesday and Thursday only.

1917 CUNNINGHAM, 6-pass., Victoria top $3,500
1917 STUTZ Special, 4-pass., Victoria top, disc wheels 2,350
1917 HUDSON, 4-pass., special built body, wire wheels 1,650
1917 HUDSON Speedster, nickeled radiator 1,550
1917 BUICK Little 6 Sedan, like new .. 1,375
MERCEDES Raceabout, Brooks Ostruk body 1,250
1916 STUTZ Roadster, wire wheels, like new 1,150
1917 OLDSMOBILE "8" 4-pass, roadster, like new 650

You can't go wrong if you buy from me. Watch for my special weekly sale.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 BROADWAY.

BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS. No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 Chandler touring.
1918 Cadillac town car.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 HUDSON limousine.
1917 PREMIER touring; like new.
LOCOMOBILE (6-28) touring.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 PEERLESS touring.
1917 BUICK Little "6" runabout.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1916 FRANKLIN touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster; Bearcat.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" Sedan.
TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
PACKARD 3½-ton.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE RUN.
1917 MITCHELL, five passenger touring.
1917 KISSEL KAR, touring, extra Sedan.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 CHANDLER DUPLEX TOURING.
1916 CHANDLER CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING; exceptional.
1916 CHALMERS, seven passenger.
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING.
1916 STUDEBAKER "4" TOURING.
1914 NATIONAL ROADSTER, elec. starter.

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Closed Sunday.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, Inc., Appraisers to the Trade, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., CORNER FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

BUY TIRES NOW—SAVE MONEY. Buy and keep all you can for future use; output cut in half. Prices must inevitably soar! FIRSTS, ALSO SLIGHTLY BLEMISHED TIRES. The largest stock in N. Y. SAVE YOU 30% to 50%. Also all the odd and scarce sizes which will not be obtainable shortly. We Meet and Beat All Prices. SOME GOOD USED TIRES—CHEAP. Thousands of Tubes, 50% discount. JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,763 B'way. Bronx Branch, 2,428 Grand Concourse, (187th.) BUY THRIFT & W. S. C. STAMPS.

AM TOURING NEW ENGLAND in a STANDARD EIGHT

Three passenger runabout; will finish trip in New York about August 15, and sell car; paint and mechanical condition perfect. I live in the West or would keep car myself; I promise an unqualified bargain at $900 cash; if interested, write Howard Lee, Biltmore Hotel.

AUTOMOBILE painting, Winter tops and slip covers; reasonable prices. York Auto Bodies, 551 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2712.

FOR SALE—Two envelopes and two inside curtains for Cadillac car. Y 298 Times Annex.

HEARSE, 1915, white, 1,500 lbs. chassis; body by Dessecker; excellent condition. 163 East 126th.

DELIVERY BOX for Ford car, cheap. Tire Store, 789 7th Av.

Motor Trucks.

BIG TRUCK BARGAIN.

Fleet of eight electric trucks. Five in A1 condition. Also ten outlet charging board and spare parts for trucks. Outfit can be bought for very reasonable price. Acolian Motor Truck Department, Borden and Review Avs., Long Island City, T. S. Airey, Mgr. Phone Hunterspoint 871.

ATTENTION! Motor trucks, 2 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; immediate delivery. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 6085 Bryant.

A1 MOTOR TRUCKS, second-hand, just put in first-class condition and repainted; one Bethlehem 2½-ton and two Bethlehem 1½-ton; can be seen at 221 West 64th St. Bethlehem Truck Co. of N. Y., 114 Liberty St. Telephone, Rector 768.

PEERLESS 3½-TON TRUCK, RECENTLY OVERHAULED, NOW WORKING, NEW TIRES; EXCELLENT CONDITION, ROBERT G. KING & CO., 221 W. 64TH ST., PHONE COL. 3045.

FORD 1¼-ton for hire, day or week, reasonable. Sandberg, 76 Bleecker.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles Wanted.

ATTENTION OWNERS!

We have the facilities and the demand for the sale of 50 cars, in good condition, will handle on commission basis, or buy outright for spot cash. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC SEDAN WANTED. E. P. S., 807 Lexington Av., City.

AUTOMOBILE wanted for patriotic work; must be reasonable. Phone Bryant 1094.

CASH waiting anything from Fords to Rolls-Royce. Karp, Phone Circle 5822.

HIGHEST prices paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 4005 Fordham.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

NATIONAL.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring car; private owner; reasonable rates. Broad 2872.

LANDAULET.—Beautiful French car; month or week; cheap rates. Write Fred Pobat, 134 West 85th. Telephone Schuyler 6721.

PACKARD, (twin sixes;) Pierce-Arrows, hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 88th St. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Murray Hill 4661.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. at Broadway. Write today for Catalogue 1.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School of U. S. Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the world. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7020. Special classes for ladies.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St. Classes men, women begin daily. Driving, mechanics, Also Ford. Day, aft., eve.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MILLINERY

business, retail, established over 20 years and catering uninterruptedly to the wants of a substantial number of New York's most exclusive families, now offered for sale, intact, because of owner's ill-health; located just off 5th Av. in heart of shopping district; owner will continue to lend her presence to business until new proprietor is firmly established; requires a nominal investment and offers exceptional assurance of substantial, permanent

PROFITS.

No brokers need apply. O 65 TIMES. Telephone Stuyvesant 7737.

Well-established employment agency, (office help;) splendid reputation for high-class positions, male and female; fine downtown location; office furnished, ready for buyer to step in and continue; will sacrifice; owners continuing one of their other lines; act quickly. Phone Cortlandt 4505.

Young man, draft exempt, executive ability, with means making connection in responsible business that will stand investigation; submit your proposition; no brokers; principals only. D. L., 190 Times.

Well established automobile, ignition, lighting and storage battery business for sale; $25,000 to $30,000 yearly; poor health; must sell; good chance for right party. X. S., 98 Times Bronx.

$200 buys an established commercial employment agency, downtown; owner has other business; must sell immediately. A 553 Times Downtown.

Sell public stenographic business, cash, account ill health; fine opportunity for two women; first-class building; splendid list clients. A 550 Times Downtown.

Caterer of responsibility can secure a good restaurant in centrally located hotel on very attractive terms. W 295 Times.

Partner with $3,000, must be hustler, in profitable dolls and novelties. H., 213 4th Av.

Sales representation, Pittsburgh territory, for good dress house by skirtman. O 39 Times.

CANDY BUSINESS WANTED; GIVE PARTICULARS. ADDRESS BOX M. K., 324 3D AV.

Business Notices.

WAR CONTRACTS WANTED.

We own and operate a plant in Illinois, well equipped for the fabrication of smokestacks, tanks, and other kinds of plate or sheet steel work; capacity two hundred to three hundred tons per month; shipping facilities and working organization first class; we invite correspondence with reliable concerns whom we may assist in the execution of Government contracts.

JOS. F. WANGLER BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS CO., 911-912 Federal Reserve Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

For $3 I'll Write a Circular Letter So Strenuous It Will HAVE to Bring You Business; Mailorder Advertising and Stock Prospectuses Written; Booklets and Catalogs Written and Printed; Satisfaction Guaranteed (24th Year.) ROSENBLUM, (Advertising Expert,) 1,482 Broadway, (42d.) Bryant 2197.

Overhauling and repairing; expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d St. Audubon 5201-8086.

Well-established, profitable skirt business for sale. Write, 34, 1619 St. James Building.

FOR SALE.

We Make and Sell Only

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS

AND CREDIT FILES.

Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold, and exchanged.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,

New York Office, 1170 Broadway.
Jersey City Office, 24 Newark Ave.
Brooklyn Office, 75 Court St.

Arbetter felling machine for trousers, new, used one month, $200. Bushwick 2667.

Dictaphone for sale; good as new. Room 531, 51 Chambers St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, NONVISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $5. VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP. Initial Payment Applies If Purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 339 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 5408 20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. FRANKLIN.

Machinery.

FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
F. B. SWEIGARD, 3,163 CHAPIN ST., R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:

CAPTAINS.

McKee, G. L., Maha, F. J.
Nelson, J. E., Stanton, J. E.
Sullivan, M. J., Valley, J. L.
Callahan, B. J., Jackson, E. W.
Sarratt, S. G., Sweeney, F. C.
Wilson, A. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hodges, P. C., Holderness, J. R.
Blumberg, L. S., Burnette, J. E.
Cable, C. H., Comer, B. N.
Ferguson, C. C., Lasday, L.
Lutyens, G. B., Pease, T. A.
Ryan, H. T., Scaler, A. M.
Stimpson, A. J., McWilliams, W. E.
Wampler, G. M., Weathers, E. W.
Whitaker, H. A., Annis, S. B.
Byers, O. A., Chisolm, H. R.
Gehrken, H. S., Grinnell, W. H.
Hofmann, H., Kamens, A. F.
McLaughlin, S. M., Mayo, B. S.
Pebworth, A. C., Rest, O. W.
Schliz, E. A., Shutack, J.
Thompson, H. S., Wilde, S. P.
Buchanan, J. N., Hohe, S. T.
Hunter, C. R., Johnson, H. H.
Johnston, T. P., Massy, H. E.
Ryan, T. J., Struthers, H. R.
Van Huyghin, H. B., Wayble, H. C.
Willcockson, H. B.

Following to Camp Pike:

CAPTAINS.

Barnhardt, W. N., Bates, W. A.
Davis, T. L., Dowdall, W. T.
Hubbard, T. B., Jones, L. P.
Reese, H., Roller, R. D., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, H. O., Emerson, B. H.
Bernstein, A., Hake, C. B.
Cohen, N. M., Kelley, L. S.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:

CAPTAINS.

Griffith, R. P., McConnico, F. H.
Morgan, D. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel, O., Ellis, C. L.
Lee, J. L., Thomas, W. R.
Tyre, J. L., Andrew, W. E.
Collins, L. M., Flynn, T. S.
Ford, R. J., Sonnenburg, C. N.
Stamper, J. R., Tillon, D. J.
Wilhelm, G. T., Harner, LeR. H.
Perkins, C. N., Perkins, J. A.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 76, Camp Devens:

CAPTAINS.

Crane, A. A., Doolittle, S. W.
James, W., Senn, G.
Allen, F. B., Haskell, A. W.
Homans, J. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Furst, N., Lane, P. P.
Sharp, A. D., Wells, T. D.
Remy, E., Jr., Seipel, J. H.
Spackman, J. G.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 86, Camp Logan:

MAJORS.

Blackburn, J. H., Oberfel, T. E.

CAPTAINS.

Ludwig, E. C., Bowns, R. L.
Weinstein, J. H., Barker, O. D.
Burke, P. J., Jacobs, L. M.
Long, J. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Aitken, W. A., Foster, M. E.
Lowry, N. H., Jr., Anderson, H. J.
Batson, T. T., Bishop, W. D.
McGuygan, W. A.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 78, Ft. McHenry:

MAJORS.

Roope, A. P., Burns, R., Jr.

CAPTAINS.

Crockett, R. L., [illegible] ine, E.
Freeman, A. H., Poole, L. E.
Ferguson, J. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ferguson, A. D., Diefenbach, W. E.
Freed, J. E., Kalaher, L. M.
Leamy, La B. J., Mundy, J. O., Jr.
Murphy, E. R. F., Price, G. C.
Snyder, W. L., Verrilli, J. D.

Following to Camp Grant, duty with 803d Inf.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Green, L. H., Hamilton, B. C., Jr.
McCann, D. F., Meade, D. O.
Pfeffer, E. N., Pritchard, J. L.
Sandler, A. S.
Yerdon, Capt. C. F.; Dinwiddie, 1st Lt. R. L.; Linkman, 1st Lt. H.; Peyton, 1st Lt. R. L., and Smith, 1st Lt. A. E., to Newport News.
Norris, 1st Lt. L. W.; O'Connell, 1st Lt. W. J., and McClellan, 1st Lt. Left G., to Base Hosp. 63, Camp McClellan.
Hillsman, Maj. B., and Countryman, Capt. J. E., to Evac. Hosp. 18, Camp Taylor.
Ide, Capt. C. E., and Bond, 1st Lt. B. F., are hon. discharged.
Davis, Capt. P. L., and Wichman, 1st Lt. F. W., to Aux. Remount Depot 329, Camp Travis.
Dunn, 1st Lt. C. B., and Howe, 1st Lt. A. N., to report by wire to Cmdg. Gen., Central Dept.
Druffner, 1st Lt. L. C.; Laten, 1st Lt. O. M., and Martin, 1st Lt. I. E., to Base Hosp. 70, Ft. Ontario.
Berberovich, 1st Lt. T. F., to Army Hosp. 14, Ft. Oglethorpe.
Gibb, 1st Lt. W. B., to Base Hosp. 55, Camp Greenleaf.
McLaughlin, Capt. W. E., to Camp Fremont.
Furnish, Capt. C. O., to Camp Hancock.
Rhodes, Capt. F. G., to 311th Cavalry, Ft. Riley.
Kahn, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Meade, re diseases.
Van Nostrand, 1st Lt. H. S., to Base Hosp., Camp Meade.
Ryder, 1st Lt. R. H., to Base Hosp., Camp Keeler, Capt. J. C., to Camp McClellan.
Haetjer, Maj. F. H., to Johns Hopkins, as instructor.
Leiber, 1st Lt. S. B., to Camp Upton, re diseases.
Cavanaugh, Capt. M. T., to Camp Wheeler.
Stifel, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Raritan Arsenal re diseases.
Fisher, Capt. J. T., to Ft. Riley.
Beam, Capt. H. A., to Neurological School, New York.
Neymann, 1st Lt. C. A., to Plattsburg Barracks.
Shirey, 1st Lt. G. O., is appointed a Captain in Infantry, N.A.
Kotterle, Capt. J., to Walter Reed Hosp., duty.
Bigelow, Maj. E. B., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Frishman, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Wadsworth to examine troops for certain diseases.
Sullivan, Capt. G. C., to Camp Sherman.
Wilson, Capt. C. P., Jr., to Base Hosp. 131, Jefferson Barracks.
Reid, 1st Lt. J. W., to Army Hosp. 18, Waynesville, N. C., sick.
Cleasby, Capt. H. W., to examine the command for nervous and mental diseases at Ft. Leavenworth.
Straub, Capt. G. C., to Army Hosp. 9, Lakewood, N. J.
Underwood, Capt. M. L., to Camp Pike, re diseases.

Medical Corps.

Dale, Maj. H. L., and Doerr, Maj. C. E., are appointed Lieut. Cols., M.C., N.A.

Infantry.

Following promotions of officers of infantry arm, Regular Army, are announced:

LIEUT. COLS. TO BE COLS.

William R. C., Bandholtz, H. H.
Johnson, W. O., Ferguson, H. T.
Lindsey, J. R., Learhard, H. G.
Sladen, F. W., Murray, P. W.

MAJORS TO BE LIEUT. COLS

Cocheu, F. S., Rosenbaum, O. B.
Hunt, O. E., Estes, G. H.
McArthur, J. C., Edwards, C. C.
Ely, F. D., Battle, J. S.
Bell, E., Welsh, W. E.
Beck, P. W., Screws, W. P.
Rees, R. I., Lister, R. B.
Miller, J. J., Comstock, H. E.
Cullison, J. M., Standiford, W. R.
Noble, W. H., Young, F. S.
McDaniel, W. A., Moorman, J. S.
Wilson, J. R., Morrow, C. H.

CAPTAINS TO BE MAJORS.

Powers, P., Gasser, L. D.
McLaughlin, C., Rut eccutter, B. G.
Mitchell, J. B., Wilson, J. M.
Como, J. H., Smith, W. O.
Coburn, H. D., La Motte, C. K.
Greer, A. J., Holley, G. M.
Whitfield, R., Stayer, R. S.
Loeb, A. U., Errington, C. H.
Cordier, C., Shaw, G. C.
Loud, J. M., Reese, C. E.
Hall, J. De C., Knox, R. S.
Anderson, D. C., Castle, W. A.
Carter, R. D., Blastand, H. D.
Potts, D., Allen, C. C.
Fuqua, S. O., Andres, E. H.
Elmore, J. M., Rogers, F. J.
Wade, B. R., England, G. W.
Goodrich, G. E., Nowlen, E. J.
Hartshorn, E. S., Parker, C. B.
Willett, C. H.,
Anderson, C. C.,
Wilder, Capt. S. G.; Dunn, 1st Lt. C. E.; Dancy, 1st Lt. B. G., and Bell, 1st Lt. J. T., to Presidio of San Francisco as instructors.
Babcock, 1st Lt. C. G.; Boardman, 1st Lt. R. P.; Minier, 1st Lt. E. W.; Hunt, 1st Lt. G. A.; Kinsella, 1st Lt. J. A., and Henkesell, 1st Lt. J. H., to Ft. Sheridan as instructors.
Earnshaw, Capt. H. C.; Swift, 1st Lt. A.; Leerburger, 1st Lt. B. H.; Gammon, 1st Lt. J. H., Benz, 1st Lt. C. C., and

WOULD ELECTRIFY ALL RAILROADS

McAdoo Looks to Water Power to Relieve Country from Thralldom of Coal.

WAR MAY FORCE ACTION

Says Start While Government Has Control of the Lines Is a Possibility.

LIQUOR BARRED ON ROADS

Director Issues Order Banishing Intoxicating Drinks from Cars, Restaurants, and Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. — Secretary McAdoo said today on his return to duty in the Treasury Department and the office of the Director General of Railroads, that his observation of the vast resources of water power during the two months he had been absent from Washington since the close of the last bond campaign, had impressed him with the idea of electrifying the railroads of the United States. If the Government were to continue the administration of the railroads of the country for any prolonged period, he said, he would be in favor of resorting to the use of electricity just as far as it could be practically employed.

Notwithstanding the great development throughout the country of water power properties there remained, Mr. McAdoo said, a tremendous empire of power yet to be harnessed and turned to account in moving the industries and the transportation of the American people. This power, now almost entirely the property of the United States, could be commandeered with a cost slight in comparison with the advantages to be derived from it. This, in view of the continually troublesome problems connected with the supply and distribution of the coal necessary in manufactures and to heat homes and city apartments, was a consummation that sooner or later would be forced on the country by absolute necessity.

Secretary McAdoo said that for the present nothing could be done toward substituting water-power for coal-produced steam, but it might come as a plain matter of necessity while this war was on. It would first be desirable to keep up the volume of manufacturing power and then it would be required to relieve terminal needs. Ultimately electricity would be principally employed in moving freight and passengers and first of all in simplifying terminal problems.

Mountain Streams as Power.

The fact that the topography of the country was relieved by its many mountain ranges, all abounding in streams that would provide power, was a guarantee of the practical distribution of current in the sections that were now forging rapidly forward in manufactuing importance.

Some of the virgin ground of manufacturing development, such as the South along the Atlantic seaboard, especially invited the consideration of this plan to relieve the country from the thralldom of coal mining and shipment, according to Mr. McAdoo. He held that even if there were no such great necessity to conserve our coal supply, the fact that transportation limits the available power of our coal would of itself justify transforming many of our railroads to electrical systems.

The Secretary suggested that probably electrification would be actually undertaken while the Government had control of the railroads, and that the problem would be attacked at the most favorable points in the country where the static value of water was most obvious and the cost of making the change from steam to electricity would be comparatively slight.

The saving in cost of subsequent operation, he said, would be such a convincing demonstration that electrification as a general policy would be demanded by public opinion. The incidental economy to be obtained from the use of electricity for manufacturing and transportation by use of water power would come at first in the saving of labor, Mr. McAdoo explained. Then the fuel needs of the people could be fully met by the labor released from producing coal for manufacturing plants and the railroads. This, in itself, he said, would be a very large justification for embarking in the experiment of electrification, if it could be called an experiment in the face of the numerous private electric plants operated by water power with such success and such economy.

The history of the work of the Government in the great system of reclamation in the arid West, Mr. McAdoo thought, amply supported the expectation that the Government could put through the conservation of water power for the needs of manufacturing and transportation and the welfare of the people in their homes.

Liquor Barred on Railroads.

No more intoxicating drinks will be sold in dining cars, railroad restaurants, or anywhere in railroad stations. Mr. McAdoo issuad this order late today.

The main reason given is that Mr. McAdoo does not believe that the Government should engage in the business of selling liquors. The order reads:

"The sale of liquors and intoxicants of every character in dining cars, restaurants, and railroad stations under Federal control shall be discontinued immediately."

Mr. McAdoo wired to Washington a week ago to have the order ready for his signature upon his return.

Not many dining car services will be affected, for the majority of the railroads have already banned the sale of intoxicants upon their trains.

However, there are bars in various railway stations, for instance in both the Grand Central and Pennsylvania terminals in New York, the Union Station in Baltimore, and in other cities. These will be closed immediately.

"Dry" advocates were jubilant when they learned of the McAdoo order.

CRASH OF TRAINS ON LEXINGTON AVE. LINE

Scores Hurt and Many Frightened on New Branch of Subway System.

EXPRESS HIT EMPTY CARS

Control of Train Lost When Attempt aWs Made to Switch It On to Central Track.

More than a score of persons were injured, and others were badly frightened and thrown from their seats when a ten-car express train in the new Lexington Avenue subway, shortly after midnight last night, collided with a train of ten "dead" cars at the Mott Haven station in the Bronx.

The train filled with passengers was on the way north, in charge of Motorman Daniel Hayes of 378 East 178th Street. As it reached the south end of the platform the train of "dead" cars, in charge of Switchman Anthony Talmini of 140 East Twenty-eighth Street, came along. Talmini had attempted to switch his train on the centre tracks, but he lost control of the brakes and it crashed into the approaching train.

Hayes threw on the emergency brake, bringing his train to a quick halt. Passengers were thrown out of their seats, and many in the first car were cut by flying glass, while others were bruised. Reserves from the Alexander Avenue Station quieted the excited passengers, who scrambled to the platform, where those injured were treated by ambulance surgeons.

Slippery rails caused a rear-end collision between Queensboro elevated trains yesterday at Fresh Pond, L. I., twenty-six persons being slightly injured. Mrs. Kate McCann of 64 East 128th Street, Manhattan, the passenger most seriously hurt, was taken to the Wyckoff Heights Hospital suffering from a broken arm.

The first train, in charge of Motorman Barker, was leaving the Metropolitan Avenue station, when the second train, operated by Albert Grimm of 300 Palmetto Street, Ridgewood, coasted in. Grimm applied his brakes, but the locked wheels slid over the moist tracks without slowing down. Both front and rear cars were badly smashed and traffic was delayed an hour.

One man was injured and several passengers shaken up yesterday when the rear truck of the front car of a northbound elevated train left the curved tracks at Fifty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The passengers were tossed about and showered with glass, but Childs Chelan of 134 West Thirteenth Street, who received lacerations, was the only person injured. The northbound tracks were out of service thirty minutes.

THIS 'HERO' AN EX-CONVICT.

Medal-Decked Frenchman Posing as a d'Artagnan Arrested in Paris.

PARIS, July 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The heroic exploits and hairbreadth escapes of d'Artagnan as narrated by Dumas in "The Three Musketeers" fade into comparative insignificance when compared with the achievements of Rene Bertrand as told by himself. Minus an arm and a leg, with nine medals glittering on his breast, and asserting that his body bore more than thirty bullet and bayonet wounds, "Private Rene Bertrand of the French Colonial Infantry" posed in Paris as the greatest hero of the war.

Now he has been arrested as perhaps one of the war's greatest "fakers" and the police authorities declare that he lost his leg and arm in a railway accident and that five imprisonments instead of five citations compose his record. It was the publication of Bertrand's photograph in a French newspaper that led to his undoing.

Meantime, while reveling in the fruits of his own romance, Bertrand enjoyed the confidence of army officers and the credit of the leading Paris Cafés. One famous and fearless aviator made Private Bertrand his godson and "adopted" him for the balance of the war.

The medals he wore included the cross of the Legion of Honor, the Military Medal, the War Cross with seven palms and five stars; the British Military Cross, the Belgian War Cross, the colonial medal, medal of Morocco, the medal for saving life, and the medal for wounds. In addition, he wore the "fourragere" of the Legion of Honor.

Where he got them has not been disclosed, but to account for them Bertrand constructed a story of wonderful incidents.

TEN YEARS FOR SILK THEFT.

Bernsweig Had Material Taken from a Jersey Central Car.

A sentence of ten years in the Atlanta penitentiary and a fine of $5,000 was imposed on Henry Bernsweig of Summit Avenue, Jersey City, by Judge Haight in the Federal District Court in Newark yesterday. Bernsweig was convicted last week of having had nine bales of stolen silk in his possession. Before sentencing him Judge Haight, in passing sentence, said:

"The 'fence,' so called, is responsible for a great part of thieving. These crimes would not occur but for the opportunities to dispose of the loot. I am going to impose the extreme limit the law provides on all fences convicted before me." The silk Bernsweig was convicted of having in his possession was part of a shipment of 110 bales stolen from a car of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Daniel Mecca and Wesley Thurston, New York youths, convicted of having conspired to steal the 110 bales, were also sentenced. Mecca got two years and Thurston one year and one day in Atlanta.

BRONX BARBERS TO STRIKE.

Want Higher Wages, Shorter Hours and Share in Earnings.

Four hundred members of Bronx Local, Journeymen Barbers, affiliated with the International Union of Barbers, met in Cascade Hall, 500 East 172d Street, yesterday afternoon and adopted a resolution calling a strike, effective today, and appointed a committee of fifty to notify the master barbers. The Barbers' Association, it is alleged, refused to grant their demands for increased wages and shorter working hours.

Frank Alter, Chairman of the Bronx local, said there were about 1,500 barbers in the Bronx, and that most of them will be affected. The barbers ask for a minimum wage of $20 a week and a half share in the proceeds exceeding $26 per chair per week. Working hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., with one day off each week is another demand.

NEW ARMY-NAVY PAY PLAN.

Changes in Allotment and Allowance Scheme to Dependents Made.

The Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, War Work Extension Division, has issued, from its New York office, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, a statement containing information for the dependent members of families of officers and enlisted men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, whether they are now in service here or abroad.

The statement is an explanation of the changes made in the payment of allowances and allotments to dependents of the men in service, made necessary by the recent amendment of the so-called War Risk Insurance act.

Hereafter, through the War Risk Insurance Bureau, no officer or enlisted man may direct the Government, or be directed by it, to turn over more than $15 of his monthly pay to those dependent upon him. Neither will the War Risk Insurance Bureau send even this $15 to a dependent unless the allotment carries with it an additional Government allowance for the benefit of the dependent. The men in the service may, however, cause more of their monthly pay to be sent home up to an amount equal to half of it, through the War or Navy Departments.

Notice of the change in the law was sent promptly to all officers and men in service, but it will take some time for the new forms to be executed and returned to Washington. It is this delay which may work hardship to some families. To alleviate any real distress the American Red Cross, through its Home Service section, has agreed to supply the necessary money.

The law had to be amended because of the huge amount of clerical work the original act made necessary, which has caused interminable delay in the forwarding of pay checks to the beneficiaries. Every time an enlisted man or officer was promoted, or demoted, for that matter, the allotment and allowance account had to be changed, and this required from 150,000 to 200,000 changes a month, and pay checks were always late. Under the new regulations, it is believed, when they are fully understood, the delivery of checks will be greatly speeded up.

MAYOR FLOCK NOT OUT YET.

Long Branch Executive Gets Ouster Proceedings Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 12. — Mayor John W. Flock is not going to be ousted from office—at least not until after Sept. 12—when the Supreme Court will pass on his motion to reopen the case. Last Friday the Supreme Court at Trenton, in the absence of Mr. Flock and counsel, put Marshall Woolley back at the head of the municipal government, which position he occupied previous to the reorganization of the Board of Commissioners wehen he was ousted as Mayor by a majority vote of the board.

About ten days ago counsel for Mr. Woolley served on Mayor Flock a paper without mentioning the contents. Mayor Flock threw the paper to one side thinking that if it had any bearing on the suit his counsel would receive copies. His counsel, however, heard nothing about the paper, which proved to be a court order. Because of his failure to enter an appearance in the action, the Supreme Court commanded Mr. Flock to refrain from interfering or concerning himself with the office of Mayor or as presiding officer of the Board of Commissioners of Long Branch.

Mayor Flock was at Elizabeth last Friday and knew nothing of the action till he arrived home late in the afternoon. With one of his counsel, the Mayor went before Supreme Court Justice Kalisch, at Atlantic City, last Saturday, and explained the situation. The court's adecision, which was made public today, reopens the case and allows things to stand as they were before.

VIENNA BANS PROPAGANDA.

Officials Order Public to Surrender Italian Airmen's Literature.

ZURICH, Aug. 12.—The authorities at Vienna have ordered the public to hand over every piece of propaganda literature dropped by Italian airmen last Friday, and threaten severe penalties for failure to do so.

There was a wild scramble in the streets for the pamphlets when they were dropped. Some sold for as high as 20 crowns.

The Reichspost reminds the Viennese that since the daring Italian flight they no longer can consider themselves immune to the horrors of warfare.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Pearl necklace, Pennsylvania train, nearing Manhattan Transfer; tubes stopping at Cortlandt St., subway to Borough Hall station, taxi to Bossert Hotel. Liberal reward if finder will notify E. W. Nelson, 101 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Sunday night at Palace Theatre, Hotel Claridge, or in Black and White taxi, pair of white mother of pearl gilt mounted opera glasses, (Lemaire make.) $15 reward. Apt. 6C, 127 West 82d St.

LOST—Square gold mesh bag Saturday night, between Henry's restaurant, West 94th St. and Hotel Monterey, 94th St. and Broadway; liberal reward. Miss Harriett, 2,430 Broadway, Riverside 5063.

LOST—In Speonk Long Island train, 6 o'clock evening, Friday, 9th, black handbag containing two purses, keys, upholsterer's card; reward. Return Finlay, 23 West 12th St., or Finlay, Quogue, L. I.

LOST—Removed by mistake from St. John the Divine, Aug. 4, a suitcase containing yellow cape, white dress, and other clothing; reward, no questions asked. E. M. Davis, 2,940 Broadway.

LOST—Aug. 7, Coney Island elevated platform, wallet containing bills and papers with owner's name; liberal reward, no questions asked for return of papers to Joseph Kannheimer, 265 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

LOST—A gold bracelet, crest of owl on a branch and small diamond star; I lost this Tuesday, July 30, between Hotel McAlpin and Altman's; reward offered. X 396 Times Annex.

LOST—Taupe plush bag, on 34th St. car, between Pennsylvania Railroad Station and 4th Av., containing about $50 in money; reward if returned to Hotel Seville Office.

LOST—Between Aug. 9 and 12, four U. S. Government war bonds, Nos. 1877624, 1877630, 4017028, 1795514; $100 reward. Notify Broadway Savings Institution.

LOST—Ladies' silver mesh bag, between 34th St. and 157th St., on Broadway subway, Friday afternoon; reward offered. C. B. Gary, 614 West 157th St.

LOST—Pair of tortoise shell glasses, telephone booth, Pennsylvania station, Sunday, 7 P. M.; reward. Neuman, 744 Columbus Av. Harlem 4014.

LOST—An almost square cluster diamond gold ring, about 15 diamonds, during past week; good reward. Mackelvey, 315 5th Av., 6th floor.

LOST—Sunday, Aug. 11, a white bunch of aigrettes, on Merrick Road, between Lynbrook and Bellmore, L. I.; reward. Melba, 507 5th Av.

LOST—Aug. 12, on 21st St. or vicinity, cluster scarf pin, large centre stone, eleven smaller ones; $50 reward. Y 311 Times Annex.

LOST—A pearl and sapphire bar pin, initialed "M. H. G., Dec., 1915"; liberal reward. Return to Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—Pocketbook; will person who found it call or phone, Lieut. Campbell at once. 705, Grand Hotel, 31st Broadway.

LOST—Blown from window, Monday afternoon, a black silk dress. Return to Chatsworth Apartment, Apart. 3G; reward.

LOST—Sunday midnight, from 3d Av. car, 110th to 52d, beaded bag; reward, Lesser, 1,564 Broadway. Bryant 3708.

LOST—On Monday, purse on 5th Av. bus; reward. Miss Thompson, Van Rensselaer Hotel, 11th, near 5th Av.

LOST—On Remington Av., Arverne, diamond bar pin; liberal reward. Address J. L., 310 Times Downtown.

LOST—Beaded bag, containing purse, crocheting, snapshots. L. Karelson, 609 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Monday, Aug. 12, lady's small black purse, containing money and keys; reward. Telephone Rector 1460.

LOST—Bank book No. 237325, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Diamond fraternity pin, reward. 246 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 311.

LOST—Brown leather case of keys. Please return to 24 West 58th St.; reward.

LOST—Package silk cords, 5th Av. bus. Return Solomon, 429 6th Av.

LOST—Bankbook No. 773305; finder return to bank. Sam Lewis.

LOST—Aug. 10, gold chain and turquoise pendant; reward. B 24 Times.

RECEIPT LOST.

A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay office, No. 1492, dated July 26, 1918, for 11 40-100 ounces sold bullion, payable to Powers & Mayer, Inc., or order, has been lost; payment has been stopped at the assay office. Power & Mayer, Inc., Josh W. Mayer credited as Treasurer.
Aug. 13, 1918.

$75 REWARD.—No questions asked, return diamond and sapphire bar pin, lost Aug. 1, vicinity of 20 Broad St. A. R. Lee & Co., 15 William St., N. Y. C.

$500 REWARD.—No questions asked, return pearl necklace, lost Aug. 3, at Deal Beach, N. J. A. R. Lee & Co., 15 William St., N. Y. C.

$10 REWARD for return of lost antique gold chain with black enamel pearl slide and pendant. Return to Mrs. A. C. Scott, 424 West 24th.

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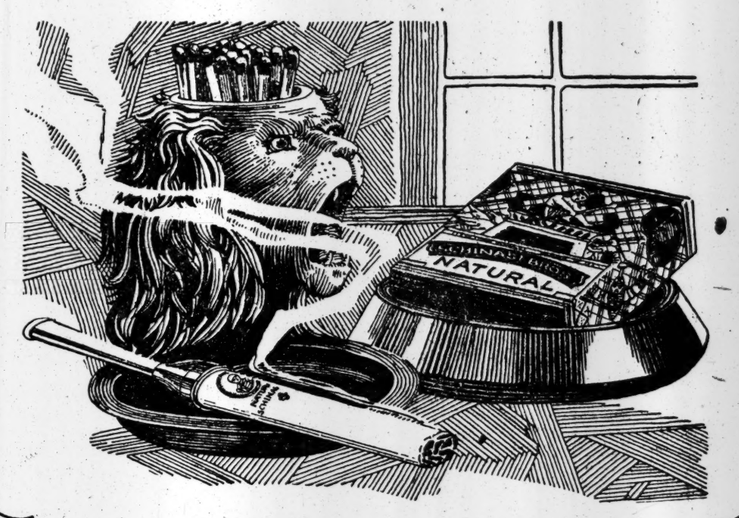
NATURAL
The *Original* Egyptian
CIGARETTE

Just as I said—Experience broadens the mind, and cultivates the taste. The more a man has smoked, the more closely he sticks to Natural Cigarettes. *Just twenty cents.*



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Install The Dictaphone in his office, and he would not miss the girl on her vacation. The other three girls would easily turn out more letters per day than all four when they have to write each letter in shorthand as well as on the typewriter.

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THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS MEANS RESISTANCE TO THE GERMAN DOCTRINE.

The breaking of all rules of sea warfare forced us into war with Germany. Read why we should resist the German doctrine in "THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS," by CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, which treats this subject with great clearness and simplicity, and explains the various doctrines advocated by Great Britain, France and America.
Publishers: American Defense Society
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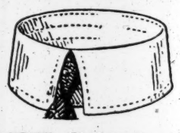

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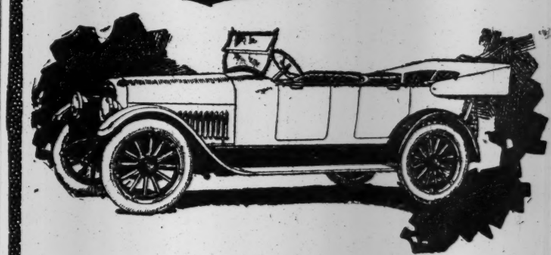

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